

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Million Bushel Annex of the Farmers National Grain Corporation's Elevators at Enid, Okla.  
[For description see page 490]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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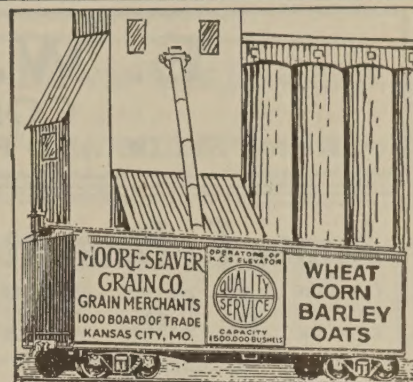
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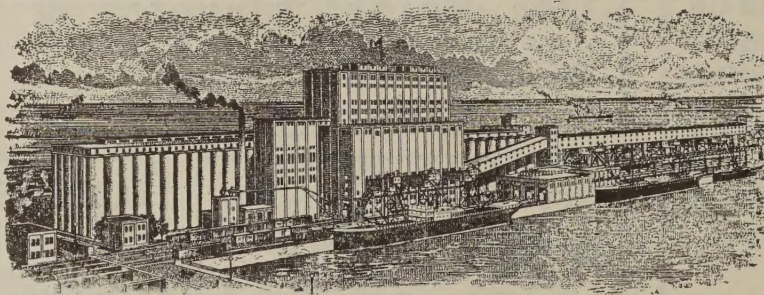
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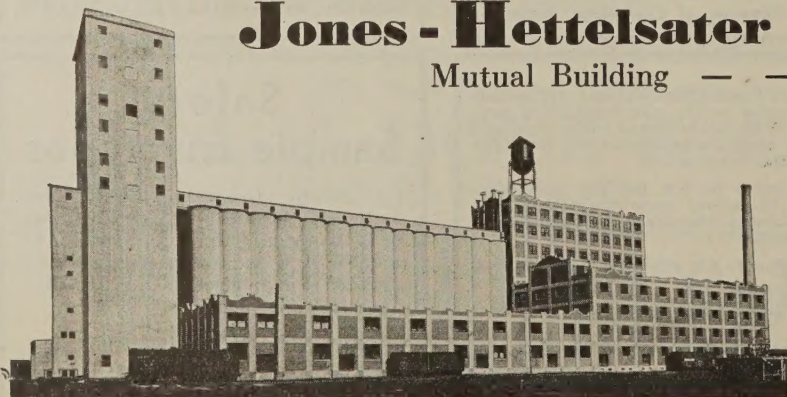
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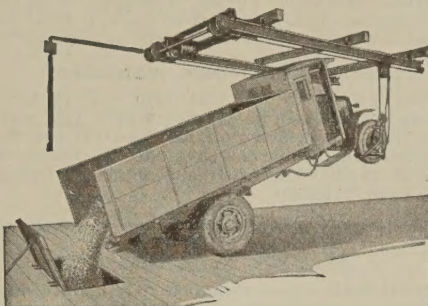
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**INDIANA**—10,000 bushel elevator for sale on N.Y.C. Ry. Fully equipped and in good territory. Owner died. For information write 75Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**MISSOURI**—Flour and Feed Mill with Elevator and Big Warehouse for sale; fine location for feed mill and mill is in fair running order. For particulars write H. Wedepohl, Berger, Mo.

**INDIANA**—10,000 bu. elevator, hammer mill for sale, retail seed, feed and coal business. Settlement of estate reason for sale. At Losantville, Ind. Nettie May Powell, Admr., Lynn, Ind.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**SO. MINN.**—One-third interest in farmers elevator, and wholesale grocery business for sale on account of illness; splendid business in good grain territory. Write for information to A. L. Schaumkessel, Waseca, Minn.

**SOUTHWESTERN OHIO**—25,000 bushel metal sided elevator for sale; own siding and ground; wish to devote entire time to feed business; would expect to buy all ground grains from purchaser of this plant. Write Mineralized Yeast Mills, Ingomar, Ohio.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**MINNESOTA**—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**GRAIN ELEVATOR WANTED** in Central Kansas; must be in good grain and feed territory; price reasonable. G.H. Laidlaw, Maize, Kan.

**HAVE CASH BUYER** for well located country elevators in Southwest Kansas or Northern Oklahoma. Give full details as to volume, competition, scope of buying territory, condition of elevators and rock bottom cash prices. Address 75W8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MICHIGAN**—Flour and feed mill for sale, located in productive mid-west territory. In good operating condition and doing a nice retail coal and feed business. Address P. O. Box 217, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**ILLINOIS**—Grain, feed and seed business for sale, coal sheds and electrified grist mill in connection; been established for over 25 years; grain storage capacity 25,000 bus.; located in heart of dairy district; in small town on state highway; 400 population; 75 mi. from Chicago; will sell for \$8,000, which is less than half of what I have invested in it. Terms: \$4,500 cash, mortgage for balance at 5%. Must retire on account of poor health. Write A. A. Mulligan, Capron, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**MANAGER POSITION** wanted with farmers elevator co.; 17 years' experience; all sidelines; can start at once; best of references. 75V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION MANAGING** elevator wanted; 15 yrs. experience in grains and feeds. Will make interview, go anywhere. References. Write 75W3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SALES MANAGER**—College graduate; 15 yrs. exper.; wishes to represent reputable manufacturer of poultry and dairy feeds or receiver and shipper of grain pdds. in New England or New York State. 75Z5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

## HELP WANTED

**MEN WANTED**—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—For the western portion of lower Michigan now calling on country grain, feed and seed dealers, to handle, as a sideline, a well known line of farm and field seeds for a reputable midwestern organization. The man selected will be given full co-operation and will have a real opportunity to substantially increase his earnings. Write for information to 75W9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

**EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING** man wanted to take position with progressive field seed house located in central states. Some one with seed experience preferred, however, not an absolute requirement if otherwise qualified. Work consists of writing and preparing copy for field seed catalogs and circulars, newspaper and radio advertising, etc. State complete experience, age, references and other particulars. Address 75Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

## POPCORN WANTED

### POPCORN WANTED

Carlots or less. Send sample for bid. Mention quantity. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

## FEED INGREDIENTS

### YEAST

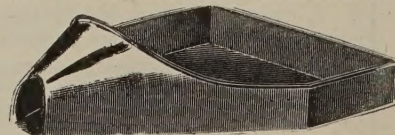
#### Highest Quality

Iowa's Best Yeast added to your mashies will increase your sales and custom grinding. Prices are not prohibitive. Write for particulars. Iowa's Best Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bushels

State .....



## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6¼ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¼ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code** for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved** (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

**A** is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.  
**B**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

**C**—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.  
**D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

**E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals  
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CRACKED CORN Machine** for sale, has motor. Late style. 75Z3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

**CORN CRUSHER—Feeder—Rebuilt** for sale. Nickle Engineering Works, Saginaw, Mich.

**CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator.** Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EAR CORN Crusher & Feeder** for sale, also hammer mill, used less than year. Bargain 75Z4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAIN**—Truck dump and scales, corn sheller, cleaner, elevator and 5-bushel Richardson automatic scale for sale. Write W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

**HAMMER MILL Feeder** for sale. Crushes and feeds ear corn—small grain mixtures, variable flow control, tramp metal protection—our own make, factory rebuilt. Nickel Engineering, Saginaw, Mich.

**MILL FOR SALE**—Unique attrition mill manufactured by the Robinson Mfg. Company, for sale at a reasonable price. Powered by two 20-h.p. motors. Twenty-four inch. Also set of new plates go with mill. Inquire of Mendota Farmers Co-op. Supply Co., Mendota, Ill.

**NO. 3 HESS STEAM grain drier** for sale; will install any place in State of Ohio at half price; guarantee will operate as good as new; scarcely been used; also two Boss car loaders, good condition, at half price. Will take in trade 3-bu. automatic scale. Write W. D. Rapp & Son, Sabina, Ohio.

**MACHINERY BARGAINS**—Gründler No. 3 Whirl-beater hammer mill in very good condition for sale, practically new; also 50-h.p. stationary Hart-Parr Engine in good running order with Texrope drive. Will sell all three together or separately. Write 75Z11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**HOWE TRUCK SCALE** for sale; 20-ton; 9'x 20' platform; extra good condition; bargain. Write 75X5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog** for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## What have you?

FOR SALE  
An Elevator  
Machinery  
Seeds

## Do you want?

An Elevator  
Machinery  
Position  
Partner  
Seeds  
Help

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED  
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.  
Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

## MACHINES WANTED

**USED EUREKA Pelleter** wanted with dies. Benton Mill & Warehouse Co., Corvallis, Ore.

**USED OR Reconditioned belt driven ½ ton** feed mixer, corn cracker and grader wanted State make, model and price. Write Mann & Mann, Hartley, Iowa.

**DOUBLE RUNNER attrition grinder** or good hammermill wanted. Must be 50-h.p. or more. Truck scale, preferably 15 ton. Good bag closing machine; floor scale. Write 75Y9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**USED MILL MACHINERY** wanted as follows: Scourer, scalping machine, cracked corn grinder, feed mixer (about 500 to 1,000 lb. capacity), three roll feed mill. Also rack head and boot including cups and belt. All the above machinery must be small. L. L. Corryell & Son, Lincoln, Neb.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

## RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

**RUBBER BELTING** remnants for sale cheap. 75Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES WANTED

**10 OR 15 TON Truck Scale** 16x8 platform wanted. L. D. Brand, Douglass, Kans.

**ONE USED PORTABLE** platform scale wanted with pillar guard. Platform 21"x30" equipped with single beam graduated 100# x ½#. Total capacity 1500#. Write Soo Terminal Co., 1001 E. Portage Ave., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

**MOTORS**—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**MOTOR**—30-h.p. 3/60/2300-1200 r.p.m. and starter for sale. Bargain \$150. Write C. E. Spang, Georgetown, Ill.

**MOTORS**—Complete stock guaranteed, rebuilt motors, half price. Write 75Z15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

## RAT EXTERMINATOR

**RAT LUNCHES**—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

## Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

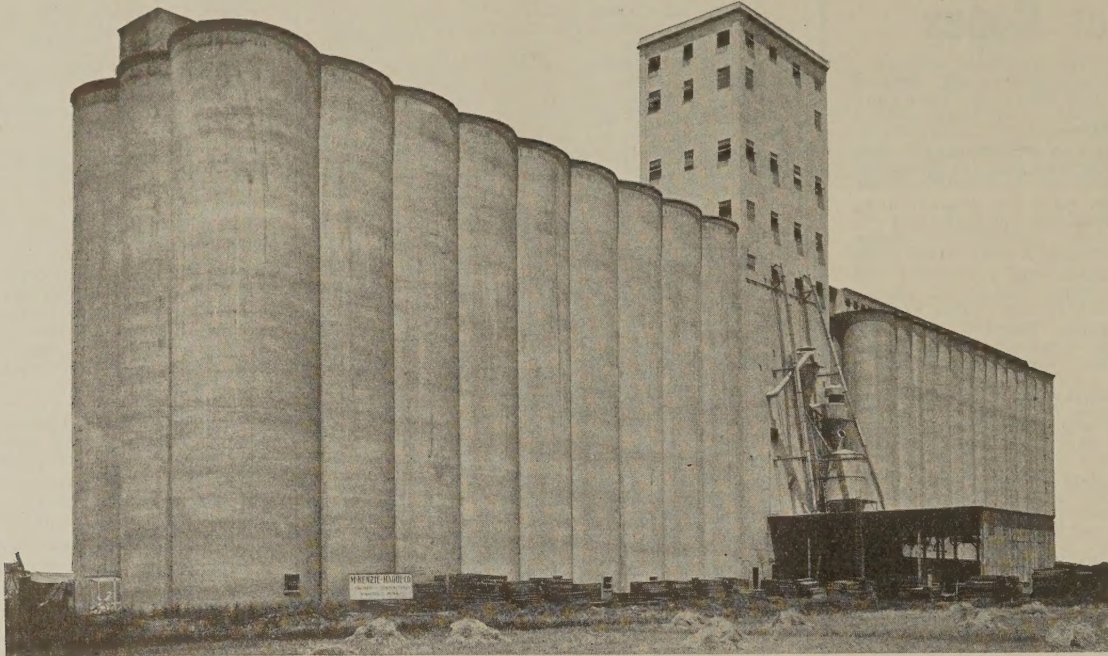
Order Form CND 97-5.

Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.





Addition to Farmers National Warehouse Corporation Facility at Enid, Oklahoma

Built by  
**McKENZIE-HAGUE CO.**  
 Engineers and Contractors  
 Minneapolis, Minn.

## Efficient Systems of Dust Control

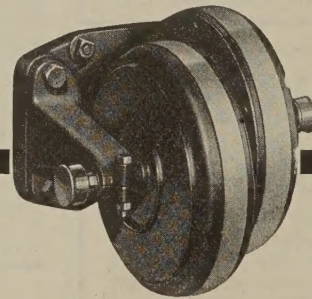
as specialized by us cost less to  
 operate than ordinary suction  
 systems and show greatly  
 improved results.



The Dust Control System installed in  
**The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator**  
 illustrated and described in this  
 number is a good example.

*Let us solve your dust problems.*

**THE DAY COMPANY**  
 2938 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.



Patented

**"EUREKA-  
BUHLER"**

# GONE!!

**2,200 have lost**

Think of it, 2,200 grain and seed handlers  
 have lost their last opportunity to cuss,  
 to suffer costly delays and destructive  
 cleaning—they threw out their out-of-date  
 eccentric drives and modernized their  
 cleaning with the simpler, safer, trouble-  
 free *Patented "Eureka-Buhler" eccentric-*  
*less drive.* They say—"Much better screen  
 separations, the lots we turn out are sharper,  
 cleaner and cost less". Get the story,  
 reader, our catalog explains.

**S. HOWES CO., Silver Creek, N. Y.**



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 25, 1935

PLACING new corn in large cribs without ventilators is sure to result in heavy losses.

SOYBEAN prices are indulging in an independent bull market of their own that has been very pleasing to shippers selling on consignment.

KANSAS has 166,000 farms, most of them growing wheat, yet the signers of the new 4-year A.A.A. contract are 24,000 fewer than under the 1933-36 program, which should be pleasing to grain dealers handling the increased volume from unrestricted production.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY act may be unconstitutional, and in the opinion of good lawyers, it is, yet it is advisable for employers to study the application of the law to their business. For seedsmen and most other merchants this task has been performed by one of the speakers at the meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, whose study is published on page 495.

THE SEVERAL seedsmen's organizations now being formed could be made a powerful agency of co-operation with the feed and grain ass'ns in shaping legislation in the several states in the interest of business.

IF YOU are willing to help check the swindling operations of truckers write us full particulars regarding their operations and methods to the end that we may advise grain dealers everywhere and keep them on guard.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL crushers and feeders will find the different opinions of the Illinois and Wisconsin stations on the benefits of heating the meal, as published on inside back cover page, of special interest. Both stations promise the further trials that seem to be needed to reconcile their divergent findings.

THE HYSTERICAL efforts of county agents and local committeemen to induce farmers to sign acreage control contracts would indicate they fear to lose their jobs if the producers are permitted to follow their own judgment in the matter. Few farmers wish to submit to permanent bureaucratic control. They prefer to run their own business.

SMALL GRAINS have an importance beyond that represented by the grain crop which they produce, according to the Texas Exp. Station, declaring that a good stand of wheat, oats or any small grain will almost completely prevent erosion except on the steepest hill-sides. Spreading of this gospel should interest every grain shipper having in his territory any acreage that is being denuded of fertility by unwise cropping.

OUR FAVORITE telegraph company, hoping to relieve us of mental struggle, has presented us with over one hundred forms for transmitting our well wishes of the season to you. Not content with wiring you just one good wish, we want to assure you that our entire staff sends you every one of the splendid formal greetings recommended by the Western Union and a hundred more because we really want you to be happy and prosperous.

SOMETHING is wrong in Kansas. Washington reported that Kansas farmers are signing wheat contracts in greater numbers than they did last year. A few days later the Washington crop reporting board officially announces the acreage sown to wheat in the United States as 106.7 per cent of that seeded the preceding fall, and in Kansas as 14,103,000 acres, stated again officially, to be the largest acreage ever sown in the state. Can it be possible the farmers are anticipating an about-face by the A. A. A. and that benefit payments will be made for increasing production?

MOST state seed laws are strict in their requirements applying to honest labeling of seeds advertised or offered for sale. It would appear that concerted effort on the part of seed wholesalers would force convictions of many transient violators of the laws. If the seeds laws were strictly enforced, trading in seeds would become less attractive to irresponsible, nomadic traders who are now such a thorn in the side of the regular trade.

THE MARKETING research division of the U. S. Commerce Department proposes to make "a broad survey to determine whether an excessive proportion of the consumer's money lingers in the pockets of retailer and wholesaler." Most of the grain dealers have been using so much red ink the last five years they will welcome an investigation by any agency that will discover what becomes of the small margin they strive to get and how they can obtain enough to meet their overhead expenses. These middlemen feel they are entitled to compensation for their services, but, "How to get it," is a trying problem.

EVERY MERCHANT fully recognizes the futility of attempting to secure the adoption of any trade reforms or the correction of any trade abuses single handed. Enterprising merchants invariably are glad to join with their fellows in an organized effort to secure relief from bad practices or methods. So many of the trade abuses common 35 and 40 years ago have been corrected through the good work of the grain trade's association, every grain merchant should be glad of the opportunity to give personal and financial support to any organization which strives zealously to improve the conditions surrounding his special business.

THE MISSOURI gross sales tax of one per cent on consumption is working a hardship on grain shippers and inviting interstate transactions to evade the tax. Much of the criticism directed against sales taxes arises from the failure of such levies to bear equitably. A tax on the turnover is excessive when the dollar volume is large in proportion to the services involved and to the profits of the merchants. In Missouri the state taxing officials hold the tax applies to grain and feed sold to farmers altho the farmers utilize their purchases for production and not for the consumption specified in the act. In other states this point has been resolved in favor of the producer; and in Missouri where the present interpretation of the law effects double taxation its amendment is desirable. The organized grain trade now working for a change in the law should have the co-operation of dealers everywhere.



## Stronger Ass'n's Urgent Need of the Grain Trade

Business men generally are exhibiting a more active interest in co-operating with their fellow tradesmen than for years. All are beginning to realize that if they are to promote their common interests and protect their business from burdensome taxes, unreasonable regulations and limitations, they must join hands with their competitors and conduct a vigorous campaign for greater freedom and more efficiency. Frequent conferences of men long engaged in any industry has always resulted in the general adoption of safer and more uniform methods. Bad practices are more quickly discovered and denounced by men in any line of business than by outsiders, and the leaders in each line have always done more to correct such practices than all other agencies. With fair opportunity the crooks have always hastened to broadcast their dishonest methods to the permanent advantage of the square dealer.

Merchants handicapped with a reputation for shady dealing are never welcome in any trade association, altho occasionally they have been lured into membership for the privilege of advertising their methods to the world. Through the excellent work of the grain trade's associations the business is now conducted on a higher plane than ever and the ethics of the rank and file of the trade continues to improve.

The formation of many new state and local associations of feed and seed dealers promises much better business for the members and improved service for their customers. The increased frequency of group gatherings of country grain dealers is also proving of real help in improving methods and practices and in combating competing agencies. An enthusiastic membership will carry an organization far on the road to success, but in order to attain its desired end every trade association must be favored with intelligent and persistent promotion.

Like every successful business the directing manager must have a deep sympathy with the members he is supposed to help and a clear understanding of the many trying problems confronting him. Coupled with these qualifications he must be an indefatigable worker and delight in helping his employers. Anything less has generally proved to be a most discouraging drag. The grain trade is in need of the complete co-ordination of all its various organizations to the end that the combined influence can be used for the benefit of all, but the end can not be attained without earnest work and harmonious co-operation.

## Insuring Against Market Risks

Merchants who have spent a lifetime developing the grain futures markets to their present high state of efficiency in contributing to the efficient distribution of the crops at the least cost are always regretful that their intimate knowledge of marketing machinery is not shared by lawmakers in legislatures and in Congress.

To function perfectly the grain exchanges need complete freedom of action. Legislators who do not understand the futures market are too ready to throw a monkey-wrench into the delicately adjusted mechanism.

It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the present Secretary of Agriculture has learned much about the grain exchanges during his brief tenure of office. In his annual report to the president he states that it seems desirable to preserve future trading because a properly conducted futures market affords facilities for hedging by dealers against price changes. One more year in office, and closer contact with the problems of the cash grain business, will convert the Secretary into an ardent champion of the Boards of Trade as the only practicable means of insuring dealers against loss.

His hints that unless the exchanges submit to harmful control measures proposed by the bureaucracy, the administration will attempt to devise some other method of insuring against market risks is the natural expression of a desire to expand the authority of his office, without regard to whether the planned new system will not be more costly to producer and consumer.

Research by Stanford University has proved that far from profiting at the expense of the farmer, the speculators as a whole actually lose money in their operations, which contribution passes to handlers of cash grain who hedge and filters back to the growers of grain in the better prices paid for crops.

The only other method is that just discarded in Canada, where the government stood in the pit and bought and sold futures at a fixed price. Only last week the Canadian Wheat Board discontinued the privilege it had extended to exporters of letting them have unlimited futures at  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent above the close. The Dominion government wisely is trying to get out of the wheat mar-

keting business because experience has taught such invasion of private enterprise is costing the taxpayers dearly.

## Another Bugaboo Scrapped

For nearly half a century mutual fire insurance policyholders have been badgered persistently by stock company salesmen with ominous forebodings of heavy assessments soon to be made under the contingent liability clause of their favored mutual. Mutual fire companies specializing in the insurance of grain elevators and their contents never found it necessary to levy an assessment of their policyholders, so the bugaboo never materialized; however, these companies have favored their policyholders with an annual dividend that effected a pleasing reduction in the cost of their insurance.

The loyal policyholders of these mutuals have given such hearty cooperation in the correction of known fire hazards and the provision of water barrels and other efficient equipment for the extinguishing of fires in their incipency that the companies have also been able to accumulate sufficient surplus and contingent funds to relieve members of the contingent liability under their policies.

One of the latest mutuals to drop the contingent liability clause from its policies is the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which is just completing its thirty-third successful year of specialized insurance service to the grain trade.

At the beginning of the century lightning, locomotive sparks and friction outnumbered all known causes of grain elevator fires. Thru the splendid educational works of these mutuals thousands of grain elevators have been protected from these hazards by standard lightning protection, iron cladding and anti-friction bearings with the most encouraging result that few fires are traceable to lightning or sparks, and fires traceable to friction are becoming fewer each year.

Elevator owners so fortunate as to be able to get a mutual policy not only are relieved of much worry through the correction of many of their fire hazards, but also obtain safe insurance against fire loss at a marked reduction from the cost current when the stock companies dominated the field.

Let us be content in work,  
To do the thing we can, and not presume to  
fret because it's little.

E. B. Browning



## Meeting Trucker Competition

During the last three years unknown and irresponsible truckers have reversed the course of the grain trade of the middle states without profit to themselves, but with permanent disadvantage to the established grain dealers. Seldom have the truckers hesitated to pay over the market for grain, so the farmer and the grain elevator operator welcomed their bids until they discovered to their sorrow that the checks received were no good or the weights were short.

Grain dealers of experience know that buyers cannot pay over the market for grain, haul it 250 miles and sell it below the market at destination without suffering a heavy loss. By degrees the traveling merchants of unknown residences learned they were losing money so resorted to worthless checks and short weights to recoup their losses.

Notwithstanding the swindling practices of the nomadic merchants have been disclosed in great number, they still find it easy to get grain by overbidding the market. If every established grain merchant would exert himself to keep his local newspapers advised of the tricks of the travelers, fewer growers would fall for the premium bids. The public has no sympathy with the crooks, and the oftener victims are reminded of their swindling practices the more difficult will it be for them to consummate purchases from growers.

The experiments of established grain merchants of known responsibility in meeting trucker competition with trucks of their own have proved so profitable at many stations, there seems little doubt but that eventually country elevator operators must install trucks or succumb to the competition of trucking merchants.

The experienced local elevator operator having every modern facility for handling grain advantageously and being familiar with grades and markets should be able to handle any lot of grain more profitably than the trucker who has neither facilities or knowledge of the business. Then, too, his usual sidelines and telephones should help him to make every trip of his trucks profitable on the outgoing as well as on the return trip.

Farmers have been swindled so frequently by strangers they prefer to deal with merchants they know to be on the square. Traveling 250 miles to secure a promise of a payment on a rubber check, as is told of elsewhere in this number, is not to the liking of the average farmer and should help the grain dealer of an established reputation to win his patronage permanently.

While trucker competition presents the most trying problem that has confronted the country elevator operators in an age, they will meet it and win out.

The railroads seem unwilling to reduce rates to a figure that will help the elevator men to shut out the traveling peddlers so the elevator operators must fight for the retention of their business single handed. However, the conditions are all in their favor.

## Is Upheaval Impending in Wheat Market

For several months past the wheat market has been subjected to several factors depressing in their effect.

The change of government in Canada and the change in the personnel of the Wheat Board led to hesitancy on the part of buyers. For several months past there has been an increasing unwillingness of flour buyers and wheat processors to stock up, when an expected Supreme Court decision might mark down the value of holdings.

Now it develops that the processing tax decision, whether invalidating or legalizing the collection will have but one effect, that of stimulating purchases of flour and hastening the conversion of wheat into finished product.

The cheap money available will not hinder this stocking up.

The effect can not fail to be favorable to the distant futures of wheat, such as the July and September deliveries, putting an end to the abnormal premium of May over July.

## Basis of Opposition to Government Control

Superficial observers noting the opposition of business interests of every description to government control of any sort are prone to accept the demagogic sophistry that business is but seeking to retain its illegitimate profits.

Without profit, however, the wheels of business will cease to go round and unemployment must become widespread.

The real basis of the opposition to government meddling with 'business' whether as competitor or overseer is that government can have no initiative. Government never creates anything new.

Government intrusion into business always takes some form of "Thou shalt not." Carried to its logical conclusion of restraining all activity, the dead hand of government would paralyze business.

An example is the rule of the grain exchanges forbidding trading in a future during the last three days of the delivery month that would have been extended to the fifteen days demanded by the bureaucracy, had not the merchants on the exchange refused to take the 15 days' holiday.

Moving settlement day ahead does not prevent loss to those who can not fill their contracts. A moratorium of any

sort always is harmful to one of the two parties entering into the contract in good faith.

## Millers Freed from Federal Labor Control

Judge Merrill E. Otis of the Federal Court at Kansas City on Dec. 21 granted the Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, Mo., an injunction restraining the national labor board from enforcing the Wagner labor act.

The court attacked the extension of the powers of the bureaucracy by attempted stretching of the commerce regulating powers of the central government.

Judge Otis objected to the sentence in Sec. 10: "The labor relations board is empowered as hereinafter provided to prevent any person from engaging in unfair practice affecting commerce."

Judge Otis' opinion is devoid of technicality. No social-minded champion of the underprivileged (sic) could take a broader view of the act:

"Defendants [the labor board] answer . . . if the owner will not bargain collectively with his employees, the employees may strike; if the employees strike, production will be curtailed; if production is curtailed, less flour will be exported in commerce; and so commerce is lessened and thus affected.

" . . . a more 'distant repercussion' than is the suggested result of a lessened commerce from the far away cause of a refusal of collective bargaining the wit of man cannot conceive."

Referring to a resolution to amend the constitution now pending in the congressional committee on the judiciary, Judge Otis said the proposed amendment would give Congress power to "regulate commerce, business, industry, finance, banking, insurance, manufactures, transportation, agriculture, and the production of natural resources."

When that amendment is enacted, he said, "the statute . . . if then re-enacted, certainly will be constitutional. But not until then."

"Then also what yet remains of the sovereignty of the states will cease to be and the 'citizen' will have become a 'subject.'"

**What Constitutes "Flow of Commerce."**—"The Supreme Court has decided that congress may regulate that which is in a 'stream of commerce' or 'current of commerce' or 'flow of commerce among the states.' . . .

"That is not a stream of commerce which begins in Kansas with the purchase of wheat. . . . For transportation to a Missouri mill, which is interrupted by the delivery of the wheat at the Missouri mill where flour is manufactured from the wheat, and which ends in Iowa with the sale and delivery there of flour, a new product, different from the wheat which was shipped out of Kansas.

"Here are two distinct streams of commerce, one ending when the wheat is unloaded at the mill and the other beginning when the flour into which the wheat has been manufactured is loaded on cars for shipment to Iowa. The mill is at the end of one of these streams and at the beginning of the other, but it is a part of neither. In every opinion of the Supreme court in which the phrase 'stream of commerce' has been used, it has been used to describe a situation in which the thing moving in commerce, as cattle, as grain, has been the same at the beginning and at the end of the journey."

Judge Otis declared if Congress can legislate to prevent "that which indirectly and remotely or even directly and immediately might lessen the production of goods intended in whole or in part to be transported in interstate commerce after production, then its power is unlimited."

Such power, however, is not possible without an amendment to the constitution broadening the commerce clause, he said. When such an amendment is enacted, then, "what yet remains of the sovereignty of the states will cease to be. . . ."



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Is Moisture Absorbed by Kiln Dried Corn?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Have any experiments been conducted to determine how much, if any, moisture new kiln dried corn absorbs after it has been dried and shipped or put in storage.

So far on this crop we find, or at least the moisture tests indicate that the new kiln dried corn dried down to 14 per cent moisture will test as high as 15 per cent or more seven to ten days after leaving the drier. We are anxious to determine if this is characteristic of only this year crop of corn or if it is likely to happen to any corn kiln dried.—O. A. Rector, Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Ans.:* Bryce M. Hess, pres. of the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., writes: We do not believe that corn whether dried or not, containing 14% or more moisture will increase in moisture content when in storage or when being handled in the normal manner in grain elevators. We do know of cases where corn which had been dried down to points below 14% has picked up moisture but this is a different matter for when corn is dried below 13½% (its normal moisture content), it will absorb moisture in time to bring its moisture content again up to about 13½%.

We believe that cases reported of where corn was put away in a bin containing 14% and tested 15% upon removal were not due to any taking on of moisture by the grain, but were due to either improper sampling or a mistake in making the moisture test.

We have had cases of this kind reported to us from time to time and have proven that there was an error somewhere in the moisture test or sampling, this being proved by the fact that the total weight of grain going into the bin was the same as the total weight of the grain when taken out.

### Carrier's Liability for Delay?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We shipped a load of grain to Chicago, via C. R. I. & P., which has been getting our grain into and on the market in 24 hrs. from time of billing, that was delayed one day on account of defective wheel. The market declined 2 cents on the day it arrived, and our grain stood the full decline. If it had gone thru as it should we would not have had this loss. Have we any recourse on the company on account of this delay? Records show a broken wheel at Silvis. Can the company be expected to give 24 hrs. service, each time we load out?—Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Ia.

*Ans.:* The rule that a carrier is an insurer of the safe delivery of goods at destination does not apply to liability for delay in transportation. The carrier is only bound to reasonable and ordinary care and diligence to avoid delay. Slight evidence of negligence is sufficient to take the case to a jury to determine whether the delay was negligent or excusable. So held in *Unionville Produce Co. v. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.* Kansas City Court of Appeals. 153 S. W. 63.

If the railroad ought to have discovered the wheel was cracked before tendering the car for loading, or if negligent delay occurred in getting the car in motion after the wheel broke, the carrier is liable. If the delay was unavoidable the carrier is not liable.

The railroad company can be expected to give 24 hours' service when that is customary; but the expectation is not equivalent to a guaranty, when circumstances excuse the delay, and that is a fact in each individual case.

In the absence of excuse for the delay it is quite possible the railroad company is liable for taking more than 24 hours for the haul. It is advisable to file claim, for, as stated in *Farmers & Spinners Co. v. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.* by the Supreme Court of South Carolina the measure of damages is the difference between the market price on the day the shipment should have been delivered and the day it was delivered.—71 S. E. 991.

### Painting in Winter?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If exterior painting is done in winter will the coating be durable?—Carl Hartman.

*Ans.:* If the surface is dry the work will be durable. Wait for the sun to dry out the frost or morning dew.

As cold thickens linseed oil, making it difficult to spread evenly, thin the white lead, not by adding extra oil but by adding a little turpentine and increasing the japan drier. With the surface to be painted in good condition painting can proceed when temperatures are ABOVE freezing.

### Obtaining a Patent?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I would appreciate advice on how to go about securing a patent. In reading the Journal I frequently note a description of patents.—O. E. Blume, sec'y-treas. Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co., Waco, Tex.

*Ans.:* The letters patent are merely an attempt to establish the fact that a certain individual conceived a valuable idea on a certain date. An inventor who will write a description and have it signed by himself and another is in position to prove the fact.

Filing and granting of the application for a "patent" on an invention guarantees the inventor nothing. It merely certifies that the Patent Office did not know of a prior invention, and leaves the inventor to fight infringers as best he may. The government does, however, in exchange for full publicity of the invention, grant the inventor exclusive right to a monopoly.

In applying for a patent the inventor is required to sign his full name to a petition, to file a specification, to sign an oath before a notary public, to furnish a drawing, and pay a filing fee of \$20.

The specification contains a complete description of the invention so that anyone skilled in the art or science can make use of the information. The claims set forth exactly what the inventor holds to be new. The drawing is to be on bristol board in india ink, the sheets being 10x15 ins., with a marginal line 1 inch from the edge of the sheet all around, and a clear space of 1¼ inches below the top marginal line.

### Burocrats Would License Grain Brokers

In the annual report of the chief of the grain futures administration to the Sec'y of Agriculture enactment of the pending bill to license commission merchants and floor brokers is urged.

According to the report for the period from September, 1934, to June, 1935, the hedging load in the wheat futures market was carried almost entirely by the smaller traders having individual commitments of less than 200,000 bus.

During the final quarter of the crop year ended June 30, 1935, more than 50% of the open short commitments and 7@12% of the open long commitments were held by 40 to 50 persons, firms and corporations located in Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth and Omaha. These traders were divided about equally between speculators and hedgers, the latter holding the greater portion of the short commitments and most of the long commitments being held by speculators.

An analysis of job lot trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, January to June, 1935, disclosed that 11.08% of the wheat futures trading and 13.34% of the corn futures trading was in job lots. For oats and rye, the respective percentages were 11.86 and 6.99.

If the wild imaginations of the all-wise burocrats are given a free rein much longer they will be inspecting and supervising the politicians and candidates for public office.

### New Annex of Elevator at Enid, Okla.

With an eye on the long time needs of grain producers in that territory the Farmers National Grain Corporation has enlarged its terminal elevator at Enid, Okla., to 2,000,000 bus. capacity by the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. storage annex. The 2,000,000-bushel house is federally licensed, is well situated to serve growers and millers over a wide area and is equally well situated from a freight-rate standpoint.

The reinforced concrete tanks of the new annex are arranged to provide for a large number of small bins of a total height of 137 ft. It rests on a soil bearing foundation with a spread mattress. All bins are hoppers. It is equipped with one conveyor belt on top and two in the basement.

Both cupola and basement are high ceiling, with plenty of windows, and well ventilated and lighted.

The Zeleny Thermometer System is installed in the 10 main tanks of the new addition. Provision has been made for later installation of this system in the pocket bins and interstices. The system in the new addition is not connected with the one in the original house.

In planning the extension of this grain elevator, the owners desired to provide more adequate dust control and the Day Company was called in to recommend an efficient system for this purpose.

There was in the original elevator head house a fan unit located in the basement operated by 25-h.p., 1200 r.p.m. G E motor which provided suction to the elevator boots and the two belt discharges and three or four floor sweeps in the lower part of elevator. The dust collecting system was entirely revamped and extended to include floor sweeps thruout the elevator workhouse and two storage annexes, and to include all belt transfers. By employing latest methods in the laying out and arranging of the suction system, the same motor which was on the original dust collecting unit was attached as the sole motive power for the much more extensive and effective system. A 3,200-cu. ft. dust tank was also installed with this system, this being located over the track shed roof for gravity loading in bulk to cars. This is a concrete example of the greater efficiency to be gained by employing most up to date methods in this specialized field.

In addition to the construction of the storage, extensive changes were made in the electric wiring and housing of controls in the workhouse. Exposed switches and boxes were picked up from various parts of the workhouse and housed in dust tight control rooms.

In the track shed, portions of the floor were not in any way paved, other portions were covered by planks and in a very ragged condition. A new concrete floor was laid in the track shed and other improvements made thruout the plant for the protection and safety of workmen.

The new annex was designed and erected by the McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc., who also made the improvements in the existing plant.

A photograph of the plant showing the new annex in the foreground will be found on our outside front cover.

Wheat ground by 695 mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census amounted to 43,283,057 bus. during the month of October, against 40,177,728 in October, 1934. For the 10 months ending October the mills ground 371,571,344 bus., against 375,590,018 bus. during the like 10 months of 1934.

The P.P.P. has been organized to include potato protest planters, by Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk of Philadelphia, for the planting of backyard potato patches. Mrs. Newkirk says: "Just as tea dumped in Boston harbor by our sturdy ancestors proclaimed the revolt against unjust taxes, so pluck can free the present generation from unfair taxation of one group of citizens for the benefit of another."



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### The Weather Is Still in Control

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The grain and elevator business at this place for the past four or five years has been pretty well confined to selling to the farmers or handling Federal gifts. (?) to the farmers because the drought reduced our crops without any help from the Administration.—A. J. Amundson, New Auburn, Wis.

### Michigan Bank Now Chisels 3 Days' Extra Interest

*Grain & Feed Journals:* When drafts with bill of lading are deposited in the bank we of course pay interest from the time the draft is discounted until the bank receives returns, however, within the last month or so they have made a new ruling whereby they charge three days' extra interest to give them time to send in the exchange which is forwarded to them from the collecting bank for transfer into their corresponding bank exchange. This all adds to the expense of the collecting item.

We find that banks are not very prompt in remitting and sometimes after a car has reached destination they will hold returns several days before sending same to our local bank, however they do not pay interest on funds held.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich.

### Truckers Killing Most of Feed Business

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Truckers are hauling kankage and other feeds on back hauls from Chicago and selling to farmers for the wholesale price, plus \$2 per ton freight. It has killed most of the feed business. We are beginning to wonder why God ever created grain and feed dealers.

Last spring we were hounded by truckers driving the country and outbidding the market for corn. One farmer who has always traded with us, sold his corn to a trucker from Missouri, one G. W. Lehenbauer of Ely, for three cents more than we were paying. This trucker was to shell the corn at our elevator and weigh over city scales and leave check for each load of shelled corn with the city weighmaster. He did as agreed for the first two loads, but failed to leave any more checks.

The trucker got away with \$489.00 worth of this farmer's corn, and Mr. Farmer has made one trip to Missouri to try to collect. The trucker promised to come and settle for the corn, but that was six months ago and he hasn't shown up yet. I think we will have little trouble buying this farmer's surplus this season.—Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Ia.

### Peanut Day at the Farmers Elevator

Three days before Christmas the floor of the office of the Farmers Cooperative Co., Wolcott, Ind., was covered with peanut shucks.

On a table at one end of the main office room stood two large boxes. One contained peanuts; the other contained hard Christmas candies. About the room were many farmers, some standing, others filling the available chairs, and all joyously shucking peanuts or munching on Christmas candy.

"About three days before Christmas every year," explained Manager Paul Dawson, "we set out these boxes of peanuts and candy. The farmers like them, and annually look forward to 'peanut day at the farmers elevator.'"

### Wheat in Holland and United States Treaty

The Netherlands and the United States governments on Dec. 20 signed a treaty effective Feb. 1, one of the clauses in which provides that the Netherlands agree to buy annually a quantity of wheat equivalent to at least five per cent of its annual domestic consumption. This applies to both wheat flour and milling wheat.

Rolled oats and cereal breakfast foods in bulk are placed on the free list by the Netherlands.

The United States grants a reduction of 50 per cent in the duties on certain field and flower seeds, bulbs, potato starch, broken rice, pearl barley and alcohol; and places 22 products on its free list.

### Weighing Motor Trucks

The concentrated load on the rear axle of a motor truck far exceeds the load on any axle of a wagon, due to the overhang of the truck.

On a wagon the load is equally distributed one-half on the forward axle and one-half on the rear axle. On a truck 75 to 90 per cent of the load may be on the rear axle.

Where a wagon would carry 5 tons of a 10-ton load on the rear axle a truck might carry 9 tons of the same load.

The excessive load places a heavier stress on one end of the scale than is contemplated by the designers of the wagon scales.

The scale manufacturers state that while all scales are built with an ample factor of safety, that is, are of greater strength than that for which they are sold, this reserve is needed to stand up under continued service. Altho 10-ton wagon scales are being used to weigh 10-ton truck loads, and are doing it accurately, the builders recommend that a wagon scale should not be used in excess of two-thirds of its rated capacity for truck weighing.

### Shortcomings of Government Control

Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of Agriculture, in his annual report, says:

Certain shortcomings developed in the emergency adjustments which should be remedied in planning production control on a more permanent basis. In the drive for quick results, the effect on individual farmers could not always be carefully considered. Emergency adjustment contracts, as a matter of convenience, had to be based on the past production of individual farmers. That tended to make past production a sort of property right, to perpetuate maladjustments among farmers and regions, and to prevent desirable adjustments to changing economic, physical, and climatic conditions.

With a view to the better adaptation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs to varied regional and local conditions, the Program Planning Division has begun a study for the purposes of which it has divided the country into 12 major agricultural regions, among which are the Corn and Cotton Belts and the wheat, range livestock, dairy, and other regions. Each of these regions has problems distinct from those of the others, and the regional problems must be considered separately and also in their interrelationship.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 8, St. Joseph, Mo. A general meeting of country elevator operators of nearby states will be held for discussion of trucker competition. Sponsored by Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, nearby associations co-operating.

Jan. 20. Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 30, 31. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12, 13. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Hotel LaSalle.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Apr. 22, 23. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

### E. L. Camp Expires

Edwin L. Camp, at one time pres. of the Toledo Produce Exchange now known as the Toledo Board of Trade, passed away Dec. 16 after a long illness that had followed a nervous breakdown two years ago.

Born at Meadville, Pa., 63 years ago, the youthful Camp was brought to Toledo by his parents, his father being Daniel W. Camp, operator of the Armada Mills, on their removal from Warren, O. He was pres. at the time of his death of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

He is survived by a daughter and a son, D. W. Camp, who is secretary of the company.



E. L. Camp, Toledo. Deceased



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Cassville, Ind., Dec. 20.—Corn shucking is well along, and many soybeans are moving to market. Both carry a high percentage of moisture.—J. P. Rauschart.

Burnettsville, Ind., Dec. 20.—Corn made a good crop but is still damp and will grade no better than No. 5.—Delbert Musselman, Burnettsville Elevator Co.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 13.—The estimate of production of field crops of the Province of Ontario, compared with the 1934 production, was as follows, figures for 1934 being given first: Fall wheat 6,724,000 and 12,601,000 bus.; spring wheat 1,803,000 and 1,818,000; oats 81,526,000 and 87,700,000; barley 14,741,000 and 16,841,000; fall rye 866,000 and 1,085,000; flaxseed 57,000 and 71,000; buckwheat 4,385,000 and 3,803,000; corn for husking (shelled) 6,798,000 and 7,765,000; dry beans 692,000 and 980,000.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Bennett, Ia., Dec. 18.—There has been a fair movement of new corn at this station this fall. Corn is wet and grading mostly 5, with considerable sprinkling of sample grade. Considerable corn changing hands in the country between farmers at 45 to 50 cents. Many cribs are showing mold and a lot of bad corn is expected when spring movement gets under way. A few cribs of corn are being sealed, but most farmers would rather market their corn than to sign off their rights for two years. Banks are loaning money and taking mortgages on several cribs.—Buttolph Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—The area sown to winter wheat in Kansas in the fall of 1935 is estimated at 14,103,000 acres which is the largest acreage ever sown in the state, an increase of 8% from the 13,058,000 acres sown in the fall of 1934. The area sown to winter rye is estimated at 156,000 acres which is 14% smaller than the area sown last fall but is two and one-half times as large as the acreage sown two years ago. The condition of rye is excellent in most parts of the principal rye areas of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas. The crop is rated at 88% of normal compared to 82% last year and 83% ten year average.—U. S. and State Boards of Agriculture.

Waverly, Kan., Dec. 18.—A great deal is being said in the papers about the fine prospect for a wheat crop in Kansas, but in all the 51 years I have been in the state I have not seen as poor a prospect for a crop as there is at the present time here in Coffey County, and as far as I can learn this is no exception. The ground is so water-logged that the plants are standing in water and have been now for the last three months. Now it is freezing at night and thawing in daytime and at the present time one-third to one-half of some fields has had the root rot and how much more will be that way before spring no one can tell. Farmers have not got their feed cut yet and the ground is so wet it is almost impossible to get thru with a wagon to get what little corn is in the field. It is the worst I ever saw at this time of year.—John McClune.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 21.—Country offerings of cash corn are getting lighter as gathering of the crop is nearing completion. It will take a period of dry, cold weather to reduce the moisture content and get corn in better merchantable condition. Corn industries have not been very aggressive buyers this week. A few attempts were made a week ago to harvest soybeans, however they carried so much moisture that it was practically impossible to handle the beans. Most of the receipts are now off grade account moisture and damage. While there has been very little demand so far this season for seed beans, the demand for commercial beans has been good all along. The country is loading out very few oats for shipment to terminal markets, however truckers have been hauling them away right along at prices considerably higher than those prevailing on the spot market.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—Moisture in the spring wheat area is deficient and the Dakotas,

Minnesota, and Montana are entering the winter with a shortage of subsoil and surface moisture. This is also true of many sections of the Canadian Provinces, especially eastern Alberta, western and northern Saskatchewan. In southeastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba, where the rust was so severe, moisture is deficient. Altho splendid rains were received during the growing season, the luxuriant growth of vegetation used up most of it, and, with dry weather since, the soil has had no opportunity to receive the supply of moisture which is so necessary for next year's crop. Unless generous rains are received next spring, this whole spring wheat territory will face another drouth year.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 10.—We have places in Indiana where the elevator men claim 50% of the soybeans are in the field, likewise 50% of the corn. We think this is rather a wild estimate, but in our own county there is an immense amount of corn and soybeans in the field. Fully 25% of the corn and also soybeans. Farmers are not to be sympathized with very much on the dilemma they are in now. In order to save work they let their soybeans stand in the field waiting on a combine when they could have used their binders. Combines do a nice job and cost not much more than the farmers' work running a binder. People who cut their beans early got practically all of them and got as much money for them as they can get now for the best beans. There are thousands of acres that will never do the farmers any good except their cattle and hogs eat the beans in the field, when they could have saved them and had a good money raising crop. Most of them filled their barns with hay then just held their hands while combines were cutting beans and getting them to market.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—On a 600-mile auto trip Dec. 14 and 15, thru southwestern Kansas and the Panhandle, wheat showed a fairly even stand altho backward in growth from Dodge City, Kan., southwestward until near Liberal where it became poor to very poor, thru the Oklahoma panhandle on into Texas, to Amarillo, except for a 40-mile strip near Spearman. Then, turning northward and up thru the western end of Texas County, Okla., on north thru the western border of Kansas to Syracuse, Tribune to Dighton and back to Dodge City except for about 20% now showing over ground, the crop is poor to bad, consisting of dangerously late seeding, some replanting which is still going on, spindly sprouts and above all a bad shortage of sub-moisture. This must be relieved by heavy moisture falls before spring or failure like the past two crops will result on nearly 6,000,000 seeded acres in southwestern Kansas and the adjoining portions of Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, all of which, from reliable reports gathered, claim to be as badly off as such sections of it seen on my trip.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

## Winter Wheat and Rye Acreage for 1936

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the acreage of winter wheat seeded as 47,529,000, against 44,530,000 in 1934, and 41,879,000 acres in 1933. The condition Dec. 1 was 78.2%, against 77.8 Dec. 1, 1934, and 74.3 Dec. 1, 1933.

The rye acreage seeded for 1936 is estimated at 6,336,000, against 6,159,000 and 5,037,000 one year and two years ago. The condition of rye Dec. 1 for this year and the two years preceding was 69.1, 80.4 and 69.9%, respectively.

## Popcorn Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Production of popcorn in 1935 was 31,000,000 lbs. in Iowa, 9,690,000 in Nebraska and 7,000,000 in Kansas, a total of 47,690,000, against only 6,146,000 lbs. in 1934.

Scattered reports from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota indicate that the 1935 commercial acreage of popcorn for these States is more than double the acreage indicated in 1929 (as reported by the U. S. Census). In Michigan, where approximately 2,600 acres of commercial popcorn acreage was harvested in 1935, the average yield was approximately 1,250 pounds per acre. Production was divided about equally between yellow and white varieties. Indiana popcorn acreage is centered largely in Elkhart County, where a large acreage of yellow variety popcorn is now produced. The Indiana acreage has increased substantially during the past two years.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## Report on 1935 and 1934 Production

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the production of U. S. crops, in bus., as follows (1935 figures first; 1934 figures second): Corn, all, 2,202,852,000—1,377,126,000; wheat, all, 603,199,000—496,929,000; winter wheat, 433,447,000—405,552,000; all spring wheat, 169,752,000—91,377,000; durum wheat, 26,777,000—7,086,000; other spring wheat, 142,975,000—84,291,000; oats, 1,195,435,000—525,889,000; barley, 292,249,000—118,348,000; rye, 57,936,000—16,045,000; buckwheat, 8,234,000—9,042,000; flaxseed, 14,931,000—5,213,000; rice, 38,452,000—38,296,000; grain sorghums, 103,494,000—34,542,000; timothy seed, 2,849,000—262,000; red and alsike clover seed, 1,015,000—1,099,000; sweet clover seed, 559,000—626,000; lespedeza seed, 1,736,000—1,913,000; alfalfa seed, 823,000—821,000; soybeans, 39,637,000—18,627,000; cowpeas, 5,816,000—5,296,000; dry edible beans, 13,799,000—10,369,000 (bags); and in tons as follows: cottonseed, 4,775,000—4,282,000; all hay, 87,620,000—57,028,000; all tame hay, 75,619,000—52,269,000; wild hay, 12,001,000—4,759,000.

Sealing of Corn in Iowa is thought not to be as heavy as expected. Up to Dec. 7 Sac County had sealed 22,000 bus., Calhoun County, 60,000, and Buena Vista County 20,000 bus.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and No. 2 yellow soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
		High	Low	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24
Chicago	.....	107	88½	95	95½	100½	98½	97½	97½	98½	99½	99	99½	99½	99½
Winnipeg	.....	102½	85½	87½	86½	89½	85½	88½	88½	88½	89½	89	88½	88½	88½
Liverpool*	.....	92½	80½	86½	86½	91½	90½	91	91½	92½	92½	91½	91½	92½	91½
Kansas City	.....	108½	88½	94½	95	100½	98½	97½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Minneapolis	.....	125½	99½	106	106	111	109½	107½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Duluth, durum	.....	102½	88½	94½	95½	100½	98½	97½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Milwaukee	.....	106½	89½	95	95½	100½	98½	97½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	67½	56	59½	59½	61	60½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Kansas City	.....	61½	56½	58½	59	60½	59½	59½	59	59	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½
Milwaukee	.....	66½	56½	59½	59½	61½	60½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	37½	26½	26½	26½	28½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28	28½	28	28
Winnipeg	.....	35½	29½	30½	30½	32	31½	31	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Minneapolis	.....	29½	24½	25½	25½	27	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26½	26½
Milwaukee	.....	37½	26½	26½	26½	28½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28	28	28½	28½
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	59	45	50½	50½	54	52½	51½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Minneapolis	.....	59	42½	46½	46½	50½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Winnipeg	.....	53	41½	43½	43½	46½	45½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Duluth	.....	58½	46½	46½	47	50	48½	48	48	48	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
		Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	40½	35½	37½	37½	38½	37½	37	37½	37½	37½	38	38½	38½	38½
Winnipeg	.....	42½	34½	35½	35½	39½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	38	38½	38½	37½
		Soy													
Chicago, cash	....	83½	84½	85	85	88	88	88	89	89½	91	91	91	91	91

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Stockton, Cal.—The Port of Stockton Grain Terminal expects to handle 75,000 tons of wheat, oats and melting barley as a record business for 1935.

Wheat 22,115,371 and 17,370,753 bus.; oats 1,986,668 and 602,843; barley 559,283 and 20,981; flaxseed 328 and 1,741; rye 2,515 and 1,604.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Reynolds, Ind., Dec. 18.—Corn is moving actively since cold weather commenced, but still grades no better than No. 5.—C. C. Wheeler, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.

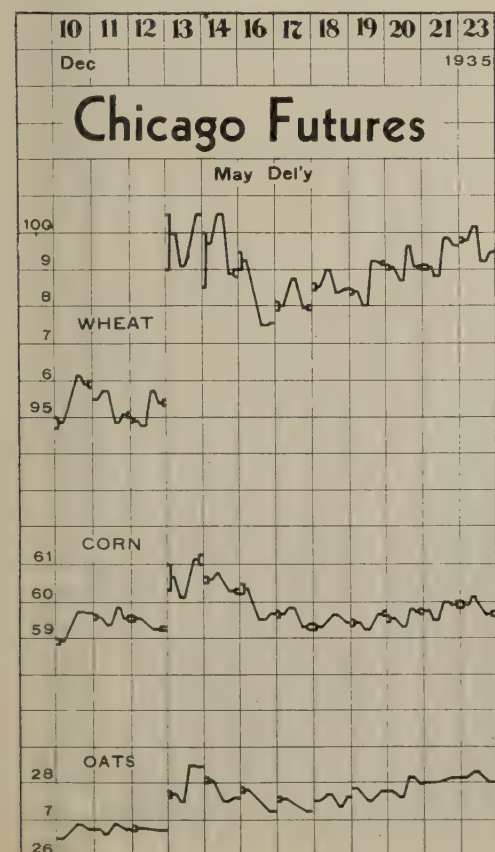
Monticello, Ind., Dec. 18.—Corn is not drying out. It continues to run 21 to 22% moisture, grading no better than No. 5.—M. A. Loughry, Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co.

Dyer, Ind., Dec. 16.—Corn is still very wet. A car on which we just got returns graded No. 5, tested 51 lbs. per bu. and showed 22½% moisture.—Peter Gettler, the Keilman Co.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Wheat shipments from the Columbia River thus far in the 1935-36 cereal season are 2,598,978 bus. compared with 5,490,810 bus. for the same period last year.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 12.—Total receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators for the four months ending Nov. 30, compared with the receipts for the same period in 1934, were as follows, the figures for 1934 being given first:

Peoria, Ill.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 74,400 bus., corn 1,754,700, oats 180,000, rye 153,600, barley 331,200, against wheat 40,800 bus., corn 936,800, oats 28,000, rye 97,200, barley 289,800, in November, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 72,000 bus., corn 943,600, oats 180,000, rye 30,600, barley 133,000, against wheat 91,800 bus., corn 473,200, oats 44,000, rye 14,400, barley 60,200, in November, 1934.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Board of Trade.



Churchill, Man., Dec. 12.—Receipts of wheat at Churchill for the four months ending Nov. 30 were 2,289,597 bus., compared with 3,958,707 bus. for the same period in 1934. Shipments for the same period were 2,407,000 bus. in 1935, compared with 4,049,877 in 1934.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 21.—The first car of soy beans received in Minneapolis for sale was sold yesterday by the Fraser-Smith Co. The car originated at Vinton, Ia., and graded sample grade yellow soy-beans. The test weight was 55½ pounds, moisture content was 18.9%, foreign material was 1%, total damage was 3%, and 3% splits.

Boston, Mass.—Canadian wheat is pouring into Boston from Georgian Bay; 750,000 bus. are now here out of the 1,500,000 bus. expected. Elevators of the Boston & Albany R. R. and the Boston & Maine R. R. are filling with the Canadian wheat, shipped by the Canadian Grain Pool, to be held here until export orders call for shipment.—L. V. S.

Petersburg, Ind.—Thousands of bus. of corn are being imported into Pike County for feeders. Much of the corn is coming from Illinois and northern Indiana. Less than 35% of Pike County's corn crop escaped damage from the early freezing weather. Hundreds of acres stand in the fields and much of this corn is being sold at 20 to 25 cents a bu.—W. B. C.

New York, N. Y.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,945,363 bus., corn 365,220, oats 448,250, rye 1,700, barley 97,950, against wheat 2,690,112 bus., corn 343,497, oats 138,800, rye 43,400, in November, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,416,000 bus., oats 24,000, barley 33,000, against wheat 1,815,000 bus., in November, 1934.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information & Statistics.

St. Louis, Mo.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 679,700 bus., corn 1,004,500, oats 248,000, rye 15,000, barley 284,200, against wheat 688,500 bus., corn 708,000, oats 146,000, rye 4,500, barley 172,800, in November, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 652,500 bus., corn 903,450, oats 225,000, rye 12,000, barley 10,172, against wheat 843,100 bus., corn 160,600, oats 137,450, rye 10,500, barley 9,600, in November, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 145,000 bus., shelled corn 507,000, oats 56,000, rye 16,800, barley 1,600, buckwheat 4,200, against wheat 121,800 bus., shelled corn 127,500, oats 90,000, rye 2,800, in November, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 266,000 bus., shelled corn 366,000, oats 42,000, rye 4,200, against wheat 176,000 bus., shelled corn 79,500, oats 72,000, rye 2,800, in November, 1934.—John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing, Cincinnati Board of Trade.

Ft. William, Ont., Dec. 12.—By the time all vessels have reached their destinations and navigation closes on the Great Lakes, there will be approximately 30 million bus. of Canadian wheat at U. S. A. lake ports, 10 millions at U. S. A. seaboard ports and 71 millions at eastern Canadian ports to provide for exports via the Atlantic Seaboard and imports by the U. S. A. during the winter season. Deliveries of wheat at country points to the end of November totalled 166,202,683 bus. as compared with 160,072,839 bus. during the same period a year ago.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Up to Dec. 3 approximately one-half the soybean crop had been sold by growers, compared with 40% last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of the important producing states, the movement has been most brisk in Illinois, where 65% of the crop had left the hands of growers. It has also been rapid in Iowa and Ohio, 40% to 42% of the crop in those states having been sold. On the other hand, the movement has been slowest in Missouri and North Carolina, as only 10% to 20% of the crop in those states had been sold by growers.

Altho Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, decreased its cultivated farm area 10 per cent from 1929 to 1934 its number of pigs and hogs increased from 15,847 to 22,843 and the corn crop from 681,541 to 785,144 bus., as reported by the Census Bureau. In Jefferson Davis County the number of hogs increased from 7,771 to 11,060.

## Argentine Price to Growers Raised

The Argentine government announced Friday, Dec. 13, that it would guarantee growers 10 pesos per quintal. A quintal is 100 kilograms, or 220.46 lbs., making the price at the current rate of exchange 89 cents per bushel of wheat.

The government for a year or more past has been manipulating the exchange, now officially quoted at 32.85 cents for the peso at New York, and unofficially at 27.45.

The immediate effect of the announcement was an advance in the price of February wheat on the Buenos Aires exchange of 19 to 20 cents per bushel. The government's minimum price last year was 52 cents.

It remains to be seen whether the unexpected advance is due to a desire to protect the grower on the small crop harvested this year, or is a preparation for a devaluation of the peso. Should the latter explanation be correct, Argentine wheat will again be cheaper instead of dearer than Canadian wheat in the world market.

On receipt of the news buyers abroad accepted offers over night of 30,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat. The price of Chicago May wheat over night opened the full 5 cents' limit, while Winnipeg quotations opened at its 3-cent limit.

## Chicago Lake Shipments

Shipments by lake from Chicago during 1935 included 6,823,000 bus. of grain and 1,558,000 bus. of soybeans, against 37,864,000 bus. of grain and no soybeans reported in 1934.

Wheat shipments amounted to 5,481,000 bus., corn 516,000, oats 615,000, rye 177,000, barley 34,000. Lake grain shipments were the smallest in 82 years, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Grain arriving by lake totaled 13,534,000 bus., against 12,467,000 bus. in 1934. Receipts of rye were 5,129,000 bus. of which 2,394,000 bus. came from foreign lands thru Duluth; wheat 3,911,000, mostly from Ft. William and Toledo; corn, 3,623,000 bus., from foreign countries mostly thru Canadian ports; oats, 719,000 bus., from Montreal and Duluth; and barley, 152,000 bus., Duluth and Milwaukee.

## Corn Grading Low

Arrivals of corn at the terminal markets continue to grade low, as indicated on page 457 of the Dec. 11 Journals.

At Chicago during the week ending Dec. 14 one car was graded No. 1, two cars No. 2, 20 cars No. 3, 127 cars No. 4, 593 cars No. 5, and 129 cars sample.

During the week ending Dec. 21 two cars were graded No. 2, 24 cars No. 3, 136 cars No. 4, 661 cars No. 5 and 165 cars sample.

The percentage of corn grading as low as No. 5 or sample remains nearly as low as two weeks ago, at 84 per cent.

On Monday, Dec. 23, the inspection sheet showed three cars of No. 3 yellow, 15 of No. 4 yellow, 56 of No. 5 yellow and 30 cars of sample grade yellow. Of white corn there was 7 cars No. 4, 15 No. 5, two sample; and of mixed corn there was 7 cars No. 5 and 4 cars of sample grade.

During the past few days the grading is said to have improved at Omaha and Cedar Rapids.

At Omaha the average moisture content of new corn since Nov. 1 has been 18.75%, and average damage 5.6%.

At Cedar Rapids, which seems to be the center of the low grade corn area on this crop, the new corn received from Nov. 15 to Dec. 21, as reported to the Federal Grain Supervision, showed a range of 16½ to 27.4% moisture, averaging 21.6. Test weight ranged from 45 to 54½, averaging 51.1 lbs. Damage covered a wide range, from 2.4 to 21%, averaging 6.8. It is the wettest corn crop at that point since 1927.



## Repeal of Storage Clause of AAA Demanded

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota held its annual meeting at Watertown, S. D., Dec. 10 to 12 in the Metropolitan Theater, with over 500 registered.

Gleason Allen spoke on prevention of fire losses in grain elevators, and pointed out that some of the fires had been set.

E. F. Flynn, a railroad man of St. Paul, Minn., said one of the major causes of the business depression was the entry of too many into the trucking business. He criticized the truck operators.

S. H. Lassen, a farmer of Brookings, came to the defense of the A.A.A., and favored regulation of production.

E. H. Sexauer of Brookings, vice pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on the need for closer co-operation between all classes of country elevator operators.

Herbert Horner, Minneapolis, Minn., outlined the legal entanglements that country grain dealer should avoid.

Knude Wefald, of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, urged co-operation with the department, and told of the problems at outlying inspection points of South Dakota.

J. H. Mason, pres. of the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives, outlined the work of the government agency in satisfying the financial requirements of country elevators.

OFFICERS were re-elected, as follows: Chris Jensen, Putney, president; F. J. Cross, Randolph, first vice president; C. A. Woods, Plankinton, second vice president; C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen, secretary; S. S. Judy, Forestburg, treasurer.

Three directors were re-elected as follows: District 1, E. A. Maxwell, Vermillion; district 2, Andrew Nelson, Colman; district 3, C. A. Woods, Plankinton. Other directors who hold over include W. J. Barrett, Hazel, district 4; F. J. Cross, Randolph, district 5; S. S. Judy, Forestburg, district 6; Joe Lapka, Leola, district 7.

### Resolutions Adopted Stock Ownership by Producers

WHEREAS, in many instances our farmers elevator companies have members holding stock who are no longer producers,

RESOLVED, that we favor and advise companies to incorporate provisions in their by-laws or by some other means endeavor to secure this stock and replace it in the hands of producers.

For Repeal of A.A.A. Grain Storage Clause  
RESOLVED, that we authorize and direct our officers to co-operate with all other interested organizations and individuals in a determined effort to accomplish the repeal of the grain storage clause of the Agricultural Adjustment Act on the ground that this law has no excuse for existence and represents both a burden and a hazard to the conduct of farmers' co-operative elevators as well as all other elevators subject to state storage regulations.

### Commodity Exchange Bill Destructive to Farmers' Interests

WHEREAS, the so-called Commodity Exchange Bill, now pending in the United States Senate, includes many provisions which we believe will seriously cripple, if not entirely destroy free and open markets for grain, which are so essential to the farmer; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, now assembled in annual convention, demand that this bill be recalled by the Com'ltee on Agriculture & Forestry of the United States Senate for adequate and proper hearings regarding its merits, and that we call upon the United States Senators of South Dakota, both of whom are members of this com'ltee, to insist upon such procedure to the end that representatives of the rank and file of farmer-owned elevators may be given an opportunity to protest against the provisions of this measure which we believe are unjust, unnecessary and destructive to the farmers' interests.

### Protest Federal Encroachment on State Regulation

WHEREAS, there appears to be a growing tendency of federal authority to encroach upon the work of our state railroad commission in the supervision of our elevators in the purchase and storage of grain, which encroachment would eventually disrupt our state's control over its elevators; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urgently protest against any encroachment by the federal government on

state supervision and regulation of grain buying and the storing of grain.

Other resolutions adopted urged the officers of the Ass'n to put forth earnest efforts toward having rental rates for sites on railroad rights of way adjusted;

Directed the officers to use their influence to the end that a co-ordinated transportation system be developed;

Recommended enactment of laws requiring truck buyers of grain to pay for the use of the highways, limiting commercial truck loads to 3½ tons; and eliminating them from the highways on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays to the end that the highways may be traveled with a greater degree of safety;

Recommended the enactment of a statute requiring the compensating of the elevator man by the mortgagee or lien holder with a reasonable fee for the collection of the debts;

Deplored the dismemberment of the M. & St. L.;

Thanked those who had contributed to make the meeting a success.

Thanked Acting Sec'y C. G. Anderson for his services and recommended that the directors continue the present arrangement indefinitely, or at least until such time as the Ass'n may be justified in employing a full-time secretary.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## U. S. Supreme Court Making Progress

The Supreme Court of the United States heard argument in the rice processing suit Dec. 16.

The court announced that its customary three-weeks' recess would be cut to two weeks, reconvening Jan. 6 to hear argument in the Borden Products suit.

## More Abundant Life for Ohioans

Altho the A.A.A. has been working for a reduction, many counties in Ohio have increased their crops of corn.

Wood is the leading corn county in Ohio, producing 3,646,093 bus. in 1934, against 2,987,808 bus. in 1929. Trumbull County increased its corn crop from 245,916 to 752,519 bus., and Mahoning County from 181,712 to 523,038 bus.

As to potatoes, which have just been taken under the federal wing, Mahoning increased its crop from 143,472 to 432,273, and Trumbull County from 185,422 to 603,708 bus., according to the Bureau of the Census.

## A Fire in the Drier Furnace

Fire, just starting in the top of the elevator is the impression gained by passers-by, who hurry into the office of the Bryan Transfer Elevator at Bryan, O., to give the alarm.

The agitation of the good citizen quickly subsides, however, when Manager H. C. Dachsteiner informs him the cloud of smoke is merely steam from the drier, and is proof that the coke fire in the drier is burning hotly and doing its perfect work of driving tons of water out of the 100,000 pounds of corn in the big flue over the fire, in the furnace.

Ohio this year has a large crop of high quality corn well matured tho containing much moisture. It needs only drying to grade No. 2; and the Bryan Elevator has been operating its drier continuously day and night, Sundays and holidays since the movement of the crop began.

When the drier was first started Oct. 23 the corn arriving contained 30 per cent moisture, down to 21 per cent, averaging 24 per cent. The moisture content of later arrivals from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois has been slowly decreasing and on Dec. 17 ran about 19 to 23%. At the time the photograph reproduced in the engraving was taken the corn passing thru the drier was very high in moisture, probably 26 to 27%. On cold mornings the end of the plant next to the drier is completely obscured from view by the steam from the drier.

The capacity of the drier is 1,000 bus. per hour, one of the largest in that section of the country, and is turning out eight to ten cars daily of dried corn, destined to the Atlantic seaboard and New England, consisting of yellow corn only, coming in and going out in carloads.

Practically all orders from patrons have been for No. 2 yellow grade, to make which the reduction has been to a maximum moisture of not over 15.5%. To accomplish this with certainty it is run down to a test of around 15%. The reduction is completed by one run thru the drier. The finished product has a handsome appearance, the crop this year being of a deep yellow color and free from damage in this eastern end of the corn belt.

Associated with owner H. C. Dachsteiner in the operation of the plant are his two sons, H. F. and H. W. Dachsteiner. The drier is a Randolph Direct Heat Drier.

Facsimile Transmission of messages has been inaugurated commercially by the Western Union Telegraph Co. for the first time in the United States, on the night wire between New York and Buffalo. The message is delivered whether in longhand or typewriting exactly as written by sender.



Why Bryan, Ohio, Elevator Was Reported on Fire



## Merchants and the Social Security Act

From address Dec. 9 by Wm. P. Wood, Jr., before Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Nashville, Tenn.

The Social Security Act deserves careful consideration by every seedsmen. Even tho you may be strongly opposed to it, you should study it carefully to see how it can do you the least harm and the most good. Without discussing arguments for or against it, this is an attempt to show how it will affect each employer and employee in the seed business, and what each seed merchant should do about it.

Wages of agricultural laborers are exempt from all social security taxes. Many seed growers and merchants work their laborers on farms part of the year and in warehouses or stores the rest of the year. Selecting and shelling seed corn, hand picking seed potatoes, onion sets, peanuts, peas and beans and many other tasks of seed laborers are done both on farms and in warehouses. When a farmer hauls seeds to you it is agricultural labor, but is it agricultural labor when you send your own truck? Until a rule is issued, each employer must decide which of his laborers are agricultural. Definitions and regulations are being issued, which should explain and simplify the law. When a definition of agricultural labor and other regulations are issued, you may be sure taxes will be levied on the maximum number of employees possible, and will be as high as possible on every employer.

**Four Main Functions.**—Altho the Social Security Act is divided under eleven titles, it has the following four main functions:

1. Grants to States for Old Age Assistance.
2. Federal Old Age Benefits.
3. Unemployment Compensation.
4. Benefits for Blind, Dependent Children, Mother and Child Health, Crippled Children, Child Welfare and Public Health.

The first function covers Federal grants to states for money payments to needy individuals 65 years or older, provided these appropriations are matched by state funds, and the state sets up a distributing agency approved by the Federal Government. The 1936 Federal Appropriation will be \$50,000,000 and should cost each state around \$1,000,000. Since no provision is made for raising these funds, they must come from increased taxation in some general form, both Federal and State. Virginia is considering a sales tax for raising these funds. Apparently this part of the law is perfectly constitutional and whether we approve of it or not, each seedsmen should urge his state to comply with the act to get its share of the Federal Appropriation.

Do not confuse these grants to states for old age assistance with the second function of the Security Act which is a Federal old age pension plan completely independent of the states.

**Tax on Wages:** The part of the Social Security Act which concerns seedsmen most is the Federal tax on all wages up to \$3,000.00. Employers and employees must each pay 1% of wages from 1937 to 1939, 1½% from 1940 to 1942, 2% 1943 to 1945, 2½% from 1946 to 1948, and 3% thereafter. With employer paying 3% and employee paying 3%, the total will be 6% on each wage. Employers are responsible for payment of the whole tax and must keep an adequate set of records for Federal investigation like present income taxes. These taxes are not deductible from net income in computing income taxes. No tax is collected on agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, casual labor not in the course of employers' trade or business, and other exemptions of no interest to seedsmen.

The taxes are collected in such manner, at such time, and under such conditions (either by making and filing returns, or by stamps, coupons, tickets, books, or other reasonable devices or methods) as may be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

**Believed to be Unconstitutional:** I believe this part of the Social Security Act will be declared unconstitutional, because the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled the Federal Government has no jurisdiction in intra-state commerce. Furthermore, if the Supreme Court is consistent, it will rule it unconstitutional on the same grounds as the 1924 Child Labor Decision, that the Federal Government cannot

use its taxing power to enforce a law that it cannot enforce directly.

**Unemployment Compensation:** The third functions of the Security Act is Unemployment Compensation, sometimes called Unemployment Insurance. On all employers of eight or more a 1% Federal tax is imposed on all salaries paid in 1936, 2% in 1937, and thereafter 3%. The employee does not pay any part of the tax.

On January 31st a tax return for the previous year must be filed under oath with the local Collector of Internal Revenue. The taxpayer may elect to pay in quarterly installments, paying the first installment with the tax return. The tax is paid on all salaries regardless of size except for agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, individuals in the employ of son, daughter or spouse, or by a child under 21 years in the employ of his parents, and other exemptions of no interest to seedsmen.

No tax is collected unless the employer hires 8 or more employees (in any one day of) 20 weeks of any year. You can hire as many extra employees as you need during the busy season, but if you carry less than 8 during the seven slack months, you do not have to pay an unemployment tax. This is an advantage to the small retail seedsmen over large firms and chain stores. No consideration is given to private pension systems.

The only way the unemployed in state can receive any compensation is for the state to pass an Unemployment Compensation Law which is approved by the Federal Social Security Board to administer the benefits in that state. Then 90% of the tax can be paid to the State. After 1937 additional credit is allowable to any employer who because of favorable employment experiences or adequate reserves is permitted by the state law to reduce his payments provided the employer contributes to a State Pooled Fund, or a guaranteed employment account, or a separate reserve account.

**I believe this Unemployment Compensation Law will be ruled unconstitutional** for the same reasons as the Old Age Benefit Law and also because it forces States to pass legislation they may not wish to pass. But until then each seedsmen subject to the tax should set aside the proper amount and keep adequate wage records.

Since partners or owners of unincorporated businesses do not employ themselves their salaries are exempt from these taxes and the owners may not receive benefits.

Since seedsmen compete in the sale of seeds with farmers, trading among themselves, and with truck drivers and peddlers not subject to these taxes, any thing which increases seedsmen's cost of doing business drives trade away.

The fourth function of the Social Security Act covers a broad field of social welfare projects, most of which are grants of Federal funds to states provided the states match them. The total 1936 Federal appropriation is \$44,000,000.00, and will probably cost each state another million in addition to that for Old Age Assistance. As no provision is made for raising these funds, they must increase taxation in some general form. Apparently this is perfectly constitutional and each seedsmen should urge his state to comply and receive its share of the Federal appropriation, whether he approves of the act or not.



New Marine Leg of Great Northern Elevator "S" at Superior, Wis.

## Marine Legs at Duluth

Operators of terminal elevators, located at the head of the Great Lakes in Superior and Duluth, have found that during some seasons it is highly desirable to have a marine leg as an accessory to their other terminal elevator facilities.

A marine leg can be used for salvaging grain, and for the transfer of grain by boat from one terminal elevator to another. Unloading grain from boats at these ports does not constitute a large part of the terminal elevator business at the head of the lakes, but there are times when the elevator owners can secure some very profitable business if this unloading equipment is available.

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., have just completed the designing and erection of a marine leg for the A. D. Thomson & Co. at their Great Northern Elevator "S," Superior, Wis. The leg erected has been in the process of development for some years, the first leg of this type having been erected for the Capitol Elevator Co. of Duluth, in 1924, and adapted to and located in the wood working house owned by this company.

The unloading leg erected for A. D. Thomson & Co. is similar to the Capitol equipment, except that it has been adapted to local conditions surrounding the Great Northern property, and instead of being located within the working house, is installed in a steel tower erected on the dock adjacent to their steel working house.

The problem which confronts the designer of a marine leg, for use at the western head of the lakes, is that of assembling a piece of equipment that is substantial, trouble-free, with a comparatively high unloading capacity, and that can be furnished at a modest first cost. Equipment for this purpose, at that location, is not in constant use; the value of ownership is in having it available for emergencies, or to take advantage of the purchase and transfer of grain from some other local elevator at such times, or seasons, when the market is favorable.

The Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., have solved this problem very satisfactorily in the case of A. D. Thomson & Co., and Capitol Elevator legs. These two installations have embodied in them all of the essential facilities found in the large marine legs serving terminal elevators at the lower end of the Great Lakes, except of course that the towers are not mobile, their occasional use not warranting this feature.

The installation for Thompson & Co. consists of an elevator leg about 56 ft. C-C of pulleys, which has installed upon it two lines of 14x8x8 Buffalo buckets mounted on a 30-in. 6 ply, 32-oz. belt, giving a capacity of 15,000 bus. per hour on the dip. The elevator leg is suspended from a boom, which is hinged within the marine tower. This boom may be raised, or lowered, at will, and the boom and leg withdrawn into the tower when not in use.

One 60 H.P. motor serves for operating the elevator leg, raising and lowering the boom, and for operating the four drums which furnish power for the four power grain shovels, which are used in the hold of the boat. This 60 H.P. motor supplies power to the main countershaft thru a Texrope drive.

The main countershaft transmits power to the elevator leg thru a double rope drive, to a countershaft located at the hinge of the boom, which in turn transmits the power to the elevator head by means of parallel rope drives on either side of the elevator head pulley. The boom is raised and lowered by means of a power drum operated by a clutch on a shaft, which is geared directly to the main countershaft.

The four drums operating the power shovels are driven thru gears from a countershaft, to which power is transmitted by means of a roller chain from the main countershaft.

The location of the boom may be varied 12 ft. vertically, and the leg can be tilted in or out to a moderate angle.

Grain received from the boat is discharged into a hopper at the base of the marine tower,



which in turn discharges to either one of two belts, which convey the grain to one or both of two of the main elevator legs within the workhouse.

The marine tower is located on the dock between the workhouse and the slip. It rests on a concrete slab, which in turn is supported by timber piles cut off at low water level. The steel structure is anchored to the concrete base, and is stayed to the elevator structure at several points between the base and the top of structure.

The complete installation is fireproof, the tower being constructed of heavy steel members, and covered with corrugated iron.

The aperture thru which the elevator leg itself is taken into, and from the housing, is closed with sliding counterweighted doors. When the leg is not in use, it is completely housed within the weatherproof building.

All cable for the hoist lines and shovel is Flex Plow steel hoisting cable. The grain shovels are light wooden scoops, hauled to the marine leg boot with 1-in Manila rope.

## Cargill Superintendents Meet in Milwaukee

Following their unique and worth-while custom of meeting together once a year, the plant superintendents and the grain superintendents of the wide-spread Cargill organization held their sixth annual convention in Chicago and Milwaukee on Dec. 10-13. In the case of the bigger terminal elevators the assistants and principal departmental supervisors helped to swell the attendance to the 50 mark.

The morning of the first day was devoted to inspection of the firm's recently acquired 10,000,000 bus. Northwestern Elevator in Chicago, the balance of the meeting being held in Milwaukee.

At the annual banquet M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee's Chief Weighmaster; Allan Breed, Milwaukee's Chief Grain Inspector, and W. L. Ingalls, Federal Grain Supervisor at Milwaukee, all contributed interesting information from their respective spheres. "Andy" Jacobs, Milwaukee manager for the company; Dr. Julius Hendel, manager of the Merchandising Department at Minneapolis; John Klingens, floor representative in Minneapolis, and others prominently identified with this rapidly growing company added their stimulating remarks following the sumptuous banquet. L. N. Cote, Superintendent of the Milwaukee plant, was toastmaster of the evening.

Heading the Cargill Warehouse Corp., which holds and operates the various properties for the Cargill interests, is Frank L. Neilson, its president, and James G. Hayhoe, vice president, both of whom took active part in conducting this four-day program.

The A.A.A. graciously announced Dec. 11 that it would permit importation of 2,770,000 bus. of potatoes without payment of the 45-cent tax, during the potato year beginning Dec. 1, divided among 17 nations.

A small combine with 5-foot cut and traveling at speeds of 4 and 5 m.p.h., made possible by the use of rubber tires, under favorable conditions accomplishes about as much as an 8 or 10-foot regular combine. Transportation is also easier. It can be taken thru gates and along highways with little if any alterations, and can be pulled on the road at a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Briefs were filed with the Supreme Court Dec. 3 by Lee Moor and the Cotton Mfrs. Ass'n attacking the Bankhead Act. Lee Moor, whose cotton was refused by the railroad company because he had not paid the A.A.A. ginning tax, said: "If congress may levy taxes to be paid to farmers it may also levy taxes to pay lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, peddlers, barbers, and mechanics."

# Reducing Cost of Fire Insurance

By R. D. MACDANIEL of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.

How can the owner of a typical country elevator reduce his fire insurance cost? There just isn't any definite answer to that question, chiefly because there isn't such a thing as a typical elevator any more. Time was when an elevator was just that, with perhaps a grain cleaner as its one piece of machinery other than the elevator stands. Now, depending upon the local territory, the "elevator" does everything from receiving, elevating and shipping grain, to crushing, grinding, mixing, seed cleaning and grading, merchandising of supplements and mixed feeds, hardware, implements, oils and greases, hatches chickens, collects eggs and poultry, receives cream and several other possibilities that escape us at the moment. In other words, the grain man of yesterday has turned merchant and manufacturer to a greater or lesser extent, and to the same degree his elevator has become anything from a feed mill to a general utility plant for handling the diversified needs of the community. While we still have typical wheat elevators and typical corn elevators in the strictly grain producing sections, the trend toward general utility plants is noticeable even there, while in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, in a rapidly spreading area to the southwest of Minneapolis, and in Missouri, the utility plants are the general thing.

Lacking a typical subject we likewise lack a general answer to the question of How fire insurance cost may be reduced? As the rates are predicated on the hazards involved, the answer to each man's question will vary with the plant involved—seldom, however, can it be said that the existing rate is at rock bottom.

Any insurance rate is made up essentially of two parts—the basis fire rate, representing the unanalyzable hazards, and the penalty charges, representing analyzable hazards. For example, a frame elevator that is completely iron clad, including eaves and cornices, with solid or completely inclosed foundation, with no machinery other than elevator stands, truck lift and scales, with standard lightning protection, with standard electric lights, completely equipped with anti-friction bearings, and with a standard power installation and a manlift, would take the minimum, or basis, rate. Penalty charges are added for lack of the standards mentioned, for additional equipment, processes, etc. And just in case some of our readers may be skeptical that there is in existence such an elevator as we have just described, that would take the minimum rate, we hasten to assure them that such most assuredly is the case—in fact, there are quite a lot of them. Most of the recently built elevators whose owners consulted their insurance companies in regard to their plans are just such elevators. Where additional machinery is required the charge in the insurance rate may often be minimized by following certain standards of installation.

Just a word about these standards that we have just mentioned: some elevator owners are inclined to the opinion that when an insurance company refers to standards it is talking about something that is going to cost them, the elevator owners, some money. Being under this impression they hesitate to inform their fire insurance carrier of contemplated changes about the plant for fear of receiving in the next mail a flock of standards that will unnecessarily increase the cost of contemplated improvements. Now, let's get this erroneous idea straightened out, because that isn't what standards are for.

In order to make equitable rates, insurance companies have definite schedules which they follow in establishing the rate on each individual plant. In a large number of states these schedules must be filed with the State Insurance Commissioner or Bureau and deviations therefrom are prohibited by law. As a matter

of equity and good business these schedules are followed whether proscribed by law or not. The schedules being established, it follows that the individual rates are made by the individual property owners—not by some individual insurance man or company. He (or they) simply apply the existing schedule to what the owner offers for rating.

Some of the individual charges in the rating schedule as applied to elevators are of such a nature as to be self-evident—a corn sheller, for example, takes a definite charge. If there is a sheller in the plant then this charge applies, for a sheller represents about the same hazard whether in one plant or another. But take an electrical power installation—that is something else again. The rating schedule makes no penalty for a standard installation on the theory that such an installation adds nothing to the hazard. Now, in order that this will mean something, it is necessary that a "standard" installation be defined. In this case the "standard" takes the form of a complete electrical code.

Now, suppose John Jones decides to electrify his elevator. He owns the property and, unless there are local rules to the contrary, there is nothing to stop him from stringing open wiring from one end of the place to the other; he can set motors with sparking contacts in dusty locations and forget there is such a thing as fuses or other protective devices. But while he is doing that he should keep in mind that he is making his own insurance rate, besides a lot of other things such as a constant source of trouble and a possible means of electrocution of his employees or himself.

Had John Jones told his insurance company of his plans they would have given him a set of their standards. They would have gone even further and applied the standards to his particular installation in the form of specifications. These specifications would have cost him nothing even though they represented a very considerable value as being the result of the best engineering available in the country. By following these specifications John Jones will secure an installation that will be both satisfactory from an operating standpoint, safe from personal hazards, and that will take no charge in his insurance rate. If for any reason Mr. Jones doesn't see fit to direct his electrician to follow those specifications, that is strictly Mr. Jones' business. The insurance company has told him how he can influence his rate and that is all there is to this "standards" business.

As the country elevator has developed from a strictly grain handling plant to one of general utility, as the internal combustion engine supplanted steam, electricity has been made available for thousands of plants, new machines invented, new processes discovered, so have the standards in use by insurance companies grown to cover almost all features of construction, equipment, and many of the processes of elevator operation. Not rules, mind you, but explanations as to how a thing should be done to maintain most favorable rating treatment for your elevator.

To the question of how can the owner of a typical elevator reduce his fire insurance cost, we must ask to see the typical elevator. To the individual owner who is interested in this subject, whether in general or in respect to some definite contemplated improvement, we urge that he consult his fire insurance company—they will be glad to assist him in planning his changes without unduly increasing the fire hazards of his plant and the cost of his insurance.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Santa Monica, Cal.—Mail addressed to the Vitamin Flour & Milling Co. is returned by the post office, altho the incorporation of the company was reported in the daily press.

Stockton, Cal.—The Haslett Warehouse Co.'s new bean terminal, which is equipped with modern facilities for cleaning and storing beans, handled 35,000 bags the first month of its operation.

Wilmington, Cal.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., is erecting a flaxseed crushing plant here on Los Angeles harbor, having a 500-foot frontage, with track facilities on one side and deep water on the other. It is expected that the plant will be completed in time for the next crop.

Napa, Cal.—The Napa Milling & Warehouse Co., Robert Keig owner, has started construction of new buildings to replace those burned in November, as previously reported. Three units will be erected, one 200x75 feet, one 150x60 and one 150x30, to be constructed of brick, steel and iron, the exteriors being covered with brick. Work started early in December, completion to be in 30 days.

Sacramento, Cal.—We have been advised by the local office of the Unemployment Reserve Commission to hold up information on procedure under the unemployment insurance tax which starts Jan. 1, 1936, until current hearings by the board are completed and until the board itself issues definite authentic regulations to employers. We understand from the commission that only employers of eight or more persons are affected. We quote several of the provisions on unemployment insurance from the state and federal acts as drawn up in chart form by Benjamin J. Hicklin, certified public accountant of San Francisco. Under the federal act the excise tax on payrolls paid by employers amounts to 1% of wages paid during the calendar year of 1936, 2% in 1937, 3% in 1938 and thereafter. The state act places on employers of eight or more persons a tax of 9/10% of all wages paid during 1936, 1 8/10% of wages paid during 1937 and 2 7/10% on wages paid in 1938 and thereafter. Beginning Jan. 1, 1936, under the state act an income tax is also paid by employes on their wages and for which the employer is liable amounting to 45/100% of wages earned. In 1937 the rate increases to 91/100% of wages received and after Jan. 1, 1938, 1% of wages received. The above state rates on employers and employes are ruled effective by Attorney-General Webb.—I. H. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Walter George Knee, general manager of the Canada Malting Co., was found dead early on Dec. 2, at the plant garage, the body lying face downward near the door. Evidently Mr. Knee had made an effort to escape from the carbon monoxide fumes which were believed to have caused his death. He was 56 years of age.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Following an illness of two months, Edmund M. Ryan, Sr., retired general manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., died at his home in this city recently. He started working for the company, of which he later became general manager, at the age of 19, under J. K. Mullen. He retired in 1929, but still remained a trustee of the company.

## ILLINOIS

Lanark, Ill.—A new feed mill has been added by Elmer Zuck to his building.

Kansas, Ill.—Chester Acord has bot the feed and coal business of W. O. Greever here.

Greenville, Ill.—A feed mixer having a capacity of one ton has been installed by L. A. Junod.

Rockton, Ill.—G. M. Hopkins Lumber Co.'s elevator has been leased by Krause Bros., of Beloit, Wis.

Sublette, Ill.—Frank Vance, manager of the Sublette Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, died Saturday evening, Dec. 12.

Melvin, Ill.—Henry Arends & Son have bot a new 18-foot scale for their elevator, to accommodate the larger trucks.

Buena Vista, Ill.—W. H. Welge, proprietor of the Buena Vista Mill & Hatchery, has installed a new feed mixer in his mill.

Morrison, Ill.—Ben Renkes, of the firm of Renkes Bros., operators of a feed mill here, died recently from heart trouble.

La Salle, Ill.—Ed Finnan is now in charge of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s office here. He has had long experience in the general brokerage and commission field.

Mendota, Ill.—Bert Greenfield, formerly in the Estherville, Ia., office of the Davenport Elevtr. Co., has been transferred by the company to the office at this point.

Green Oak (Princeton p. o.), Ill.—The elevator of the Green Oak Elevtr. Co. has been improved with a new cup belt and 11x6-inch cups, supplied by the Union Iron Works.

Astoria, Ill.—Myron Shaw has been appointed manager of the Bader & Co.'s elevator, succeeding Clair Bader, who has taken a position at the garage here.

Piper City, Ill.—At a recent bankruptcy sale the two elevators of J. K. Montellus were sold to the LaHogue Farmers Grain Co., of LaHogue, Ill., for \$21,200.

Table Grove, Ill.—The old elevator of the Ipava Farmers Grain Co. here has been torn down. The company's re-inforced concrete elevator is continued in operation.

Yorkville, Ill.—F. E. Barkley, general manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, has bot a McMillin Truck Dump of W. W. Pearson, to accommodate long and large trucks.

Nashville, Ill.—The old Camp Spring Mill has been remodeled by Muentner Bros., electric power installed and new machinery added. The capacity of the mill is 250 barrels daily.

Heyworth, Ill.—The plant of the Hasenwinkel-Scholer Co., Inc., was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Dec. 16. The plant included a 120,000-bu. elevator.

Leeds (r.f.d. Winona), Ill.—Jno. Sennett is putting in a Western roller bearing boot. This will complete installation of anti-friction bearings thruout the plant. Geo. Saathoff did the work.

Mendota, Ill.—Arthur Haag, formerly manager for Lamson Bros. & Co. at La Salle, is now in charge of Lowell Hoyt & Co.'s office here. He is well and favorably known in the trade.

Manteno, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. held its regular annual stockholders' meeting Dec. 6, in the Township High School. The business meeting was followed by a dinner and program. About 250 stockholders and patrons attended. —Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Swan Creek, Ill.—The wooden, metal-covered elevator of Henry Sands, known as Elevtr. No. 1, burned Dec. 7; loss on building \$6,000, with insurance of \$3,500, and loss on contents \$7,000, with insurance of \$5,000. About 18,000 bus. of grain was destroyed.

Athens, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. bot a new Chevrolet truck recently.

Chillicothe, Ill.—Norman Abbott, of Washburn, has been appointed manager of the Turner-Hudnut Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding C. H. Mead. For over a year this elevator has been in the hands of a Chicago concern, the interests of Mr. Turner having been sold after his death.

Harvey, Ill.—Frank Parzer, a partner in the Harvey Feed Co., was killed on Dec. 13 when the truck he was driving was hit by a limited train of the Grand Trunk Railroad, just as he left the feed company's building. The truck was demolished and the engine of the train so badly damaged that it had to be taken out of service.

Ipava, Ill.—The elevator of the Ipava Farmers Grain Co. has been improved with rebuilding of its elevator equipment, including a 5-ply rubber covered cup belt with 10x6-inch V cups, capable of elevating 2,500 bus. per hour. A V belt from motor to jack shaft, and roller chain to head is the method of power transmission. Union Iron Works supplied the machinery.

Anchor, Ill.—The Kinzer Grain Co., Douglas Kinzer and A. D. Stewart proprietors, has had two damage suits filed against it in circuit court for alleged failure to deliver soybeans on contract time. The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., of Decatur, asks a judgment of \$870 against the company, stating it contracted to buy 4,350 bus. of soybeans from the Anchor company at 35 cents a bu., delivery to be in October or November, and that the beans were never delivered. The Baldwin Elevtr. Co., of Decatur, asks \$2,514 damages, alleging failure to deliver soybeans and corn according to contract.

Goodwine, Ill.—The elevator owned by the Farmers Co-op. Grain Corp. and operated for several years past by Ed Kambly, assisted by Aaron Bower, burned at 7 p. m., Saturday, Dec. 7, together with a carload of oats and a carload of soybeans stored in the elevator; the loss is fully covered by insurance. A corn crib a short distance from the elevator caught fire, but was saved. The elevator, a frame structure, was the oldest farmers' elevator in Illinois, having been built in the late '80's. Only recently the owners of the building received a letter from the insurance company stating that it was the best kept elevator in the state.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Ralph M. Labarthe, broker and member of the Board of Trade since 1913, died Dec. 22.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,800 net to buyer, a decline of \$200 from the preceding transfer.

An informal dinner to the press at the University Club on the evening of Dec. 30 will be given by the Board of Trade.

A petition is being circulated on the Board of Trade for James A. Gillick as a candidate for director at the coming election next month.

Gerstenberg & Co. is moving into new quarters in the Board of Trade Bldg., after having been located at 309 S. La Salle St. for 50 years.

The Millers National Federation has moved its offices from the Board of Trade Bldg. to 309 W. Jackson Blvd., about two blocks west of its former office. The telephone numbers are unchanged.

After dissolving the injunction restraining the Board of Trade from disciplining the members of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Judge Holly granted the Rosenbaums a stay of 40 days for the filing of evidence.

Warehouse receipts for 1,900,000 bus. of wheat issued by the Cargill-Illinois Warehouse Corp. have been bot in from the Farmers National Grain Corp. and Dan. F. Rice and others, thus ending the squeeze in the December delivery, at a price satisfactory to the holders of the receipts.



Federal Judge Holly on Dec. 13 referred the question of solvency of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. to Master in Chancery Eisman. A number of plans for the re-organization of the company are now pending under section 77B of the bankruptcy act, but none has secured the necessary approval of creditors.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: George A. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ovie J. Colwick, Durant, Okla.; Otis A. McFall, Memphis, Tenn.; Hugh Rupert Granger and Howard E. St. John, both of New York City, and Robert E. L. Senderling, of Los Angeles, Cal. Louis S. Myers, of Kansas City, is an applicant for membership.

Mrs. Rebecca E. Guenther, a member of one of Chicago's oldest families, widow of George E. Guenther, pioneer grain dealer and Board of Trade member, died on Dec. 10 at the home of a daughter in this city. Had she lived until Dec. 30, Mrs. Guenther would have been 95 years of age. Her mother was a cousin of Pres. Buchanan. Her husband was the third Chicagoan to enlist in the Civil War.

The nominating com'tee of the Chicago Board of Trade has named Robert P. Boylan to succeed himself as pres. of the exchange; Kenneth S. Templeton, now second vice-pres., will automatically become first vice-pres.; Siebel C. Harris was named as candidate for the office of second vice-pres. Nominated for directors were: R. I. Mansfield, J. A. Prindville, C. B. Scott, G. H. Tanner and R. F. Uhlmann. The election is to be held Jan. 6.

A feature of the recent intercollegiate crop-judging contest, sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade, was a dinner tendered members and alternates of the competing teams, at which prizes were presented the winners by Pres. Robert P. Boylan, of the Board of Trade. Calling attention to the high standard of judging established by students, Mr. Boylan emphasized the desire of the Chicago exchange to co-operate wherever possible with educational or other groups which seek to improve agricultural conditions.

The grading of wheat by the federally licensed grain inspectors into and out of the Northwestern Elvtr., operated by the Cargill Grain Co., has resulted in a controversy between that company and the Farmers National Grain Corp., which had taken in the wheat for the account of a customer, Igleheart Bros., of Evansville, Ind., and had ordered two cars loaded out. The Farmers National protested that the wheat was not No. 2 but No. 3, as was 378,000 bus. loaded into the steamer Pathfinder for its account, for removal to its Rock Island Elvtr. The federally licensed grain inspectors at first graded the wheat into the Pathfinder as No. 3. On appeal by the Cargill Co. the grade on part of the cargo was raised to No. 2. The directors of the Board of Trade at a special meeting adopted a resolution directing the Cargill Co. to make delivery of grain eligible on contract.

## INDIANA

Rushville, Ind.—A soybean expeller has been installed by the Rush County Mills.

Monticello, Ind.—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. has installed a corn cleaner.

Parker, Ind.—Hume Dickey has installed a new hammer mill and an electric hoist.

Seymour, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. will celebrate its 50th anniversary in business on Jan. 13.

Chesterfield, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., recently added an electric hoist to their equipment here.

Russellville, Ind.—C. T. Webster is increasing the capacity of his flour mill from 25 barrels to 50 barrels.

Walton, Ind.—The new scale in use by the Walton Elvtr. Co. is a 10-ton Howe with type-registering beam, and 9x22-foot platform.

Medaryville, Ind.—The Medaryville Co-op. Co. has installed a Kelly-Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader, with a 5-h.p. motor.—C. E. Robinson, mgr.

Monticello, Ind.—Fred Roberts, 77 years old, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator until his retirement in 1934, is dead here.—W. B. C.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Newton Beal, of Goodland, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. J. Hile, who has taken a similar position at Talbot, Ind.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has transferred William Welsheimer, manager of its Fulton elevator for 13 years, to its elevator at this point.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Farmers Elvtr. Co., South Whitley, and Lloyd R. Rum-syre, South Whitley.

North Manchester, Ind.—Have remodeled office, installing new counters and bookkeeper's quarters, also rewired elevator and re-sided driveway.—Clay Syler.

New Middletown, Ind.—The New Middletown Flour Mill has been bot by William P. Kan-napel & Son from the widow of the former owner, J. B. Uesseler.

New Paris, Ind.—Martin's Feed Mills, formerly New Paris Feed & Coal Co., are assembling a molasses mixing unit, including feeder, agitator, meter, strainer, etc.

Decatur, Ind.—The Central Soya Co. recently installed a bean drier to take care of the late harvested beans, which, due to weather conditions, contained much moisture.

Aylesworth (Hebron p. o.), Ind.—The drive-ways to and from the local elevator of the Porter County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n are being cindered.—Jos. Von Osinski, agt.

Monon, Ind.—Standard Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 3-h.p. truck hoist motor, and an 8-foot, 25x16-inch, Western Shaker Grain Feeder in its local elevator.—E. C. Yount, agt.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The E. H. Morris Elvtr. is now operating the newly installed dryer in its Mt. Vernon elevator. The new equipment has a capacity of 10,000 bus. of shelled corn daily.—W. B. C.

Talbot, Ind.—C. J. Hile, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Rensselaer, Ind., for the last four years, has been appointed manager of the Talbot Grain Co.'s elevator, effective Dec. 16.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—We have installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with direct-connected 50-h.p. motor; also have replaced our old coal conveyor with a new improved conveyor.—Charles W. Scott, Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co.

Fulton, Ind.—William Welsheimer, manager of the Mayer Grain Co.'s elevator at this point for the past 13 years, has been transferred to the company's elevator at South Whitley, and Frank Vickery, of North Manchester, has succeeded him here.

Onward, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has built a 24x50-foot, single-story and basement warehouse on the west end of its elevator here, and has put up a 37½x12¼-foot steel corn crib on a concrete foundation at the east end of its site. The latter is equipped with four ventilators. The company has also installed a 24-inch attrition mill and a cracked corn grader.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—An interesting grain group meeting was held in this city on Dec. 9, in the evening, at the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., about 35 being present. It was held in connection with the Northeast Indiana Grain & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

St. John, Ind.—The E. K. Sowash Grain Co.'s elevator has been improved with installation of a Western Corn Sheller, a cob separator and a Eureka Grain Cleaner. Electric wiring has just been put in for lights. A McMillin Truck Lift was installed last summer.—E. E. McMichael, agt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd is sending his old time friends in the grain trade a bully Christmas wish with a foto of himself playing wet nurse to a Hendersonville, N. C., bull. Fortunately for Bert the bull was old, dehorned and tethered, and what is more to the point, cautious Bert kept 13 feet 13 inches away from the bull.

Decatur, Ind.—Work has started on the construction of an addition to the McMillen Feed Mill building which will extend north 45 feet across the width of the present factory, and an additional unit 45 feet wide and 75 feet long will be built on the northeast end of the feed mill. It will match the present structure, have concrete foundation and floor and be one story high.

Bennetts Switch (Kokomo p. o.), Ind.—Elvtr. No. 12 of the Indiana Grain Producers, managed by Melvin Myers, has installed a 12-ton truck scale. Other improvements included cutting 12 feet from the south end of its warehouse to improve visibility over the railroad crossing, and reducing the length of the corn crib to 80 feet and roofing it with steel, so that it can be used for warehousing fencing, posts, and other merchandise, as well as storage of ear corn.

Portland, Ind.—The elevator at the Haynes Milling Co.'s plant burned early in the morning of Dec. 11, the second fire within less than 12 hours; the upper part of the building was entirely destroyed and the lower part so badly damaged that it will have to be entirely rebuilt; loss, over \$20,000, including 6,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of corn and 6,000 bus. of oats; loss covered by insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt at once. The company's feed and flour mill and the lumber yard were not damaged, and business was conducted as usual following the fire.

Mount Ayr, Ind.—The elevator properties of the Mount Ayr Grain Co., managed by Clarence Blankenbaker, were bought by J. A. Colbourne, of Morocco on Dec. 9. The name of the firm was changed to Mount Ayr Grain & Lbr. Co., and Leslie Peters, formerly of Morocco, was placed in charge as local manager. Lumber has been added to the list of sidelines. The company has bot a new 15-ton truck scale with type registering beam which will be installed in the spring. Several other improvements are also planned, including installation of a corn sheller, a cleaner, truck lift, motors and considerable elevating machinery.

## IOWA

Whittemore, Ia.—James Hogan has sold his feed grinding business to Ben Zaugg, of West Bend.

Fremont, Ia.—Carl Anderson is opening a feed mill in the west half of the Anderson blacksmith shop.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—The Shellabarger Bros. will build a 70x90-foot structure to house their feed and implement business.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 1936 convention in this city on Apr. 22 and 23.

Royal, Ia.—The Dow, Hale & Lerigo Co. is having a Hart-Carter Cleaner installed and other repairs made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Livermore, Ia.—A modern dump was installed and repairs were made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Postville, Ia.—One of the local elevators is putting up some very unique signs on the highway telling just how far it is to the elevator. The signs are exact replicas of the elevator.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Ass'n held the formal opening of its new elevator, built by the Klingner Const. Co., as previously reported, on Saturday, Dec. 14. The new house replaces one lost by fire last summer.

# ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

**The Ellis Drier Co.**  
2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.  
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



Buckingham, Ia.—Thieves gained entrance to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office, during the night of Dec. 10, by prying open a lock on a rear door, and stole \$34.50 in cash and \$1 in stamps.

Chickasaw, Ia.—A petition has been filed in court asking for a temporary receiver for the Chickasaw Mill here. Plaintiffs asked judgment for \$5,700 for unpaid interest on mortgage on mill.

Estherville, Ia.—J. E. Steever, of Chicago, has been appointed manager of the local office of the Davenport Elvtr. Co., succeeding Bert Greenfield, who has been transferred to Mendota, Ill.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. celebrated the paying off of its last indebtedness last month by having an oyster supper in one of the churches, followed by a program at the schoolhouse.

Sumner, Ia.—Fridley Bros. have installed new feed mixing equipment, replacing smaller equipment at their feed store. The new mixer has a capacity of 2,000 pounds and is driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Stonega (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The stockholders of the Stonega Elvtr. Co. voted to dissolve the corporation and turn the assets over to the Stonega Co-op. Co., which will assume all debts and claims.

Gilbertville, Ia.—I have built a complete new feed plant and am installing an attrition mill and all electric machines. Will have my new mill ready for operation about the 20th of this month.—J. M. Delegardelle.

Griswold, Ia.—Fire caused by an overheated engine broke out in the engine room at the Griswold Feed Mill Co. on the afternoon of Dec. 11 and caused considerable damage. The fire was extinguished before it reached the feed and grain rooms.

Nemaha, Ia.—A. E. Froning, operating elevators here under the name of the Froning Grain Co., and well known over the state among grain dealers, died Dec. 15. He formerly operated an elevator at Dike, Ia. Burial was at Sheffield, Ia.—A. T.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck dump and new grain spouts, remodeled the east entrance of the drive, and hung new doors. New sills have been put in where needed and other improving done thruout the building.

Keokuk, Ia.—C. M. Rich, a prominent man of this city and until his retirement a few years ago a leader in the business life of the city, pres. of the Purity Oats Co. and a director of the Keokuk National Bank, died at his home here, Dec. 9, at the age of 66 years.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—A. M. Smith & Co., of Boston, Mass., purchased the building and much of the equipment of the Shannon Produce & Feed Plant here for \$2,100 at the sale of remaining assets held on Dec. 17 by the receiver. It is the tentative plan of the company to re-open the plant some time after the first of the year.

Newell, Ia.—The Pearce Grain Co. is operating four trucks (two of them belonging to Mr. Pearce) between this point and St. Joseph, Mo., transporting grain to the farmers of that territory, which was in the drouth section last year and whose crop this year is small and of poor quality. The trucks make three trips a week, hauling corn, oats and barley south and bringing coal back from the mines at Clarinda.

Elk Horn, Ia.—The Cox Grain Co., of Tennant, has leased the elevator and other equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Co., of this place, the new firm taking possession Dec. 1. Bernard Te Paske is manager of the Cox Co., which owns and operates an elevator at Corley in addition to the Tennant elevator. Anthon Christensen has been operating the local elevator since last spring, when the co-operative discontinued its business.

Pierson, Ia.—The town of Pierson and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. were hosts to farmers and their families of this and surrounding counties on Dec. 14. An old pool hall was fitted up as an exhibit room, where various companies had exhibits, gave prizes, etc. Short addresses, moving pictures, free coffee, a band concert, etc., were part of the full day's entertainment. D. W. Forbes, manager of the Farmers Elvtr Co.'s elevator, was in charge of the program.

Faulkner, Ia.—When Chas. Shockterlee returned to his office from lunch recently he found thieves had broken into his office and taken about \$100 from his safe.—Art Torkelson.

## KANSAS

Cherryvale, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. has installed the Palmer dust control system.

DeSoto, Kan.—S. R. Zook, of East Lynne, Mo., has purchased an elevator at this point.

Garfield, Kan.—The Garfield Co-op. Co. has completely covered its west elevator with iron.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. expects to start construction of its 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here, previously reported in the Journals, by March.

Salina, Kan.—A. E. Richter contemplates moving to Oregon and engaging in the feed business near Portland. Until recently he was manager of the line of elevators of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., with headquarters at this point.

Junction City, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, has bot the Aurora Flour Mills Co. here and will take over the business the first of the year. The new owners will not operate the 150-barrel flour mill, but will continue the elevator grain business and the feed mill. In addition to the local plant, there are four country elevators, making a total grain storage capacity of approximately 100,000 bus. The new owners are retaining W. H. Clevenger, who was an officer in the Aurora company, as manager.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The plant of Ballard & Ballard, Inc., was slightly damaged by fire originating from friction of belt on pulley on Sept. 24.

Louisville, Ky.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has opened a branch office in this city, in charge of William Honeycutt, who has been with the Indianapolis office of the corporation.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Feed Mills, of this city, have filed a petition for re-organization, and H. M. Kessler has been appointed temporary trustee by a Federal judge, who set Dec. 23 for a hearing.

Lebanon, Ky.—The Haydon Mill & Grain Co., of Springfield, Ky., has bot the Don V. Drye property at this point and will convert the building into a branch house and distributing plant for Marion County and adjacent territory. The Haydon Co. has maintained a branch here for some time but larger quarters became necessary. Among improvements planned is a large scale for weighing large trucks of grain.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Following an illness of about a year, George B. Matthews, at one time a partner in the grain firm of George B. Matthews & Sons, died at his home in this city on Nov. 29, at the age of 59 years.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Processed Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock 500 shares preferred at \$100 each, and 500 common no par value; incorporators: William Grelick, H. B. Smith and Moses Schloss; to deal in grains, slop, etc.

## MICHIGAN

### POULTRY WHEAT RED, WHITE AND MIXED MILLING WHEAT ROSEN RYE MALTING BARLEY NATURAL PLUMP OATS BUCKWHEAT

Ask for Samples and delivered prices

LANSING GRAIN CO., Lansing, Mich.

## MICHIGAN

Montrose, Mich.—The elevator of the Montrose Elvtr. Co., C. K. Eddy & Sons proprietors, was recently damaged by windstorm.

Palms, Mich.—The Palms Elvtr. Co. staged a farmers' day, on Dec. 14, the program starting at 8:30 in the morning and ending with a dance in the evening, everything being free. A tug-of-war, a coon chase and shooting matches with prizes were part of the day's entertainment.

## MINNESOTA

Matawan, Minn.—A new grain cleaner has been installed in the Matawan Grain Elvtr.

Nerstrand, Minn.—Among recent improvements at the elevator of the Nerstrand Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co is a new feed mixing machine.

Callaway, Minn.—The Andrews Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by storm recently. Repairs were made by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A three-bin coal shed was also built.

Bronson, Minn.—George W. Magnuson, sec'y treas. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has been elected manager succeeding Alfred Ericson, who was recently appointed postmaster here.

Stewart, Minn.—Elmer G. Bartz, of Echo, Minn., on Dec. 1 took over active management of the Stewart Farmers Co.'s co-op. elevator, succeeding Francis Kelly, who held the position for four months after succeeding P. A. Forcier. Mr. Bartz has moved his family to this point.

West Concord, Minn.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, has taken over the West Concord Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the new company being a re-organization of the old company, which was operated here for 15 years. George Zeller, sec'y-treas. of the new organization, will manage the elevator temporarily.

Dumont, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has had a 20-ton, 26-foot truck scale, a dump and a new boot tank installed at its local elevator. At its Fosston, Minn., house a new 15-ton scale was installed in a new driveway and other repairs made. At Marshall, Minn., a 10-bin coal shed and a feed warehouse have recently been completed, the buildings covering a piece of ground 150 feet long. A 20-ton, 26-foot truck scale and a new dump were installed at the elevator and other repairs made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contracts for all these improvements.

## DULUTH LETTER

The annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n will be held Jan. 7, 1936. Three directors will be elected to serve for three years.—F. G. C.

F. E. Lindahl, Duluth representative of the Cargill Grain Co., left recently, accompanied by his wife, for California and western coast points to spend several months.—F. G. C.

The Minnesota state inspection department has started cutting its staff of employes and will operate during the winter with the smallest employe staff in years, according to Frances L. Hanson, chief deputy at Duluth. The lay-offs, it was explained, were due to the poor grain crop season just closing and necessity to retrench.—F. G. C.

Interlake navigation closed Dec. 9, when the King, a package freighter arrived from Buffalo and tied up for the winter. The package freight companies found a last minute business that taxed their ability to handle, surpassing anything experienced in the past few years. A contrary condition prevailed in the grain trade, which closed out quietly.—F. G. C.

At a meeting of the Minneapolis and Duluth Boards of Grain Appeals, held in this city Dec. 17, official grades for soybeans marketed in Minnesota were established as follows: No. 1, for beans that weigh 56 pounds per bu. and test not over 15% moisture; No. 2, 54 pounds and 15%; No. 3, 52 pounds and 16.5%; No. 4, 50 pounds and 18%. All beans must be cool to be graded. If heated, sour, moldy or infested with insects, beans must be classed on basis of values shown by samples.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Herman Otto Frank, pres. of the Miller Elvtr. Co., which he founded, died at his home in this city Dec. 14, at the age of 79 years.



John Sandberg, state grain weigher of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, died in the Northwestern Hospital, Dec. 8, at the age of 61 years.

The Bunge-North American Grain Corp. has immediate plans for repairing its frame elevator, known as the Midway Elvtr., including interior alterations and repairs and bracing and repairing the exterior. The work will cost about \$2,000.

The Upton Mill & Elvtr Co., manufacturer of livestock and poultry feeds, has moved to new and larger quarters on Marshall St. N. E., following its recent fire, reported in the Journals last number. Up to date equipment has been installed in the new plant.

The E. F. Carlston Co. has been asked by the Sec'y of Agriculture to show cause why it should not be barred from trading on contract markets, for refusing to permit access to its records of future trades by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. A hearing was scheduled for Dec. 16.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles B. Deibel, who with his brother Robert was engaged in millfeed manufacturing until a few years ago, died Dec. 16, from a heart attack, at the age of 49 years.

Cameron, Mo.—M. T. Scott, who has been manager of a farmers' co-op. business at Browning, Mo., for the past six years, has been appointed manager of the Cameron Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and has moved his family to this point.

Brunswick, Mo.—The Brunswick Elvtr. has ceased operations temporarily, perhaps until the next wheat season. Some of the office equipment has been moved to Norborne, where the company operates a grain and feed business. The hammer mill in the elevator here will be operated occasionally as orders for that kind of work come in.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dan S. Mullally, formerly with the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. for over 35 years, and E. B. Evans, formerly connected with the Evans Elvtr. Co., of Decatur, Ill., have formed a new grain firm, the Mullally-Evans Co., which will operate on the Merchants Exchange, with offices in the exchange building. Mr. Mullally is a past pres. of the National Hay Ass'n.

St. Joseph, Mo.—William McCulloch died at Memphis during the first week of December, death being due to a heart attack. He was vice-pres. of the Excello Feed Milling Co., of this city, also southern representative of the H. L. Dannen Hay & Grain Co., also of this city. Mr. McCulloch, who was 50 years of age, was born in Australia, of Scotch parentage, but had been in this country since early manhood.

St. Louis, Mo.—A dinner and meeting was held by the St. Louis Grain Club at the Statler Hotel, on Dec. 17.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—An office is being opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. by the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, with Willard D. Smith, who has been with the company in Ft. Worth, Tex., in charge. A grain commission and general merchandising business will be done.

S. P. Hinds, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 25 years, before his retirement six years ago, died on Dec. 12, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Otis Durbin, in this city, at the age of 70 years. His home was in Ft. Pierce, Fla. Mr. Hinds had been in poor health for some time. He took an active part in Masonic circles. Besides his daughter, his widow and one son survive him. Burial was in Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

Candidates for offices in the Kansas City Board of Trade have been nominated as follows: For pres., William B. Lathrop and Harry G. Stevenson; D. C. Bishop automatically becomes first vice-pres.; for second vice-pres., Frank B. Clay and E. F. Emmons. Candidates for directors, six to be elected, are: C. B. Dreyer, H. A. Fowler, Hugh Hinsen, E. R. Jessen, L. S. Myers, H. L. Robinson, R. H. Sturtevant, A. D. Thompson, Paul Trower, D. E. Walter, L. C. Worth, W. B. Young. Five members of the arbitration com'te will be chosen from the following: E. A. Cayce, Paul Harbord, Glen F. Hiltz, W. G. Hoover, E. M. Jolley, R. O. McKenna, Wallace M. Neil, B. J. O'Dowd, Warren Root, John Stark. The election will be held Jan. 7.

The grain storage at the local Bulte Mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. has been withdrawn from registration as a public elevator. The tanks have been registered as public storage since the mill has been idle. They have a capacity of approximately 250,000 bus.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have called the attention of members to the recently adopted rule which prohibits trades in grain futures deliverable in the current month during the last three business days of that month. In accordance with this rule Dec. 27 will terminate trading in December futures and open trades remaining at the close of business that day can be satisfied only by delivery.

## NEBRASKA

Filley, Neb.—Frank Hackbrath, of Ruskin, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Genoa, Neb.—Burke & Leech Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of a par value of \$100 each; to deal in grain, feed, livestock and real estate; incorporators: Edward L. Burke, Jr., and J. R. Leech.

Fullerton, Neb.—Shareholders of the Fullerton Elvtr. Co. will decide at their annual meeting, to be held on Jan. 10, whether or not to continue the business of the company, whose elevator and mill burned in November, as previously reported.

Wallace, Neb.—Improvements recently made at the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator include grading of the driveways, overhauling of the office, consisting of a new floor, and painting of the walls, ceiling and office furniture. Frank J. O'Donnell is manager.

Fremont, Neb.—W. L. Purdy, manager of the Fremont Farm Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator for several years, has taken a position in Omaha and has been succeeded as manager of the elevator by John Lubker, Jr., who has been employed for more than eight years at the elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n is sponsoring a general meeting of the country elevator operators of adjoining states to be held in St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8 to discuss trucker competition. Nearby associations are co-operating.—Chester L. Weekes.

Prague, Neb.—A new Bender worm gear traveling electric truck lift has been installed for the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. The old spur gear Bender was operated by a 1½-h.p. motor that was connected to the light line and was costing them considerably more to operate than the new 2-h.p. on the new lift which is connected to the commercial line. The Van Ness Const. Co. sold and installed the new dump.

Leahey (Garland p. o.), Neb.—A 25-barrel unit has been added to the flour mill operated by F. A. Engler & Son, whose plant includes an elevator also.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include David Coleman, on transfer from F. W. Dickerman.

Mansfield, Mass.—Daniel G. Joy, widely known in the grain trade, as a grain jobber and a member of the old Grain Board of Boston, died at Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 5. For 23 years he has been general manager of the Mansfield Milling Co. here. He was an executive of milling companies in Fall River and New Bedford, served the town of Mansfield in many capacities and was on the planning board of Winthrop, Mass.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—Albert F. Conley, 87, former member of the old Grain Board of the old Boston Chamber of Commerce, and widely known in the grain and feed trade, died in the Masonic Hospital at Shrewsbury, Dec. 7. For several years he has been in the Masonic Home at Charlton. Members of the Grain & Flour Exchange annually sent gifts and remembrances to Mr. Conley while he was at the Home. He served for years as general manager of Sumner Crosby & Sons, in South Boston.—L. V. S.

## NEW YORK

Syracuse, N. Y.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Porter Bros., feed and flour merchants, with liabilities listed at \$23,802 and assets at \$22,258.

New York, N. Y.—Recent new members of the Produce Exchange are Eugene Van Namm Bissell, of the Continental Grain Co., and Charles Schmidt, of Jackson & Curtis. Recently elected to associate membership were John D. Little, of Liverpool, England, and Anthony J. Dowd.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Corn Exchange moved into its new quarters in the newer part of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Bldg. on Dec. 16, and now the older part of the building, which has seen over half a century of service, is practically demolished. At the close of the market on Dec. 14 the older members of the exchange were hosts to the younger members at a party that outdid anything ever before held on the floor, a fitting swan song for the old room. Luncheon, music by an orchestra and entertainment features were the order. The com'te arranging the party was composed of J. G. McKillan, chairman; George Wood and Max Cohn.

# STRATTON GRAIN CO.

## GRAIN and FEED MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

### Operating Elevators at

Milwaukee, Wis.

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TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY 10,000,000 BUSHELS

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN  
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

*Future Orders Solicited*



New York, N. Y.—The Abel Grain Elevators, Inc., will install another two-ton feed mixer soon.

Limerick, N. Y.—The feed mill and business of Brayton E. Peck at this point has been bot by William I. Roe, who recently resigned as manager of the feed and seed department of A. H. Herrick & Son, of Watertown, N. Y. The William I. Roe Farm Service Store is the name under which the new owner is operating.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D.—The state tax commissioner has removed the state retail sales tax on exchanges of flour for wheat.

Williston, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op, Ass'n plans the establishment of a feed plant and poultry hatchery on recently bot property.

Rolla, N. D.—The local Imperial Elevator, closed temporarily early this month. A. E. Hooker has been manager this fall. The company is said to be closing a number of its elevators.

Ellendale, N. D.—The Ellendale Grain & Seed Co. has installed a new platform scale in front of its new office building, recently completed and into which the company moved last month. The new building is 20x30 feet, one story high, is of tile construction and stucco finish and cost about \$2,000.

Wildrose, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. has had its local elevator raised six feet and new foundations put in. New 15-ton Fairbanks Scales and Strong-Scott Dumps have been installed at its elevators at this point, at Watford City and at Calvin, all in North Dakota. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contracts.

Arnegard, N. D.—Recently installed at the International Elevator Co.'s local elevator was a new 26-foot, 20-ton Fairbanks Scale and a new dump. At Karnak, N. D., a recent windstorm blew the driveway off the International Co.'s elevator and a new driveway has been built and a 26-foot, 20-ton scale installed together with a modern dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract at both places.

## OHIO

Bradner, O.—The Bradner Feed Mill has been taken over by S. D. Peoples.

North Hampton, O.—A feed mixer was recently installed by the Hallock Lbr. Co. here.

Ohio City, O.—L. J. Ducat, of Van Wert, has been appointed manager of the Service Grain Co.'s elevator.

Cincinnati, O.—John Andres is installing a new motor driven Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader in his feed mill.

McConnellsville, O.—A new hammer mill, operated by a 25-h.p. motor, was recently installed at the Hanson Feed Store.

New Holland, O.—An up-to-date and complete hammer mill will soon be added to the equipment of the Groce Elevator, here.

Sedalia, O.—The Sedalia Grain & Lbr. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Willmot, O.—The Hass Mill, recently bot by Marion F. Wardell, will be remodeled and equipped with feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Pleasantville, O.—Embra L. Troup, grain dealer, died suddenly at his home on Dec. 11 from a heart attack. He had been in business here for 28 years.

Pleasant Bend, O.—The Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. recently installed a feed mixer, cleaner and dump equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Bellville, O.—The new owners of the Bellville Flour Mill (formerly owned by Mrs. C. Rutherford) are Jay Ellis and Roy Morse, who also operate a mill at New Cumberland.

Ridgway, O.—E. A. Allen, of Cedarville, O., has purchased the 40,000-bu. elevator here formerly operated by Asa C. Harvey. In addition to the grain business, feed, seed and coal are handled.

Willowdell, O.—Henry L. Grisez, former manager of the Ft. Loramie Mills, will open an elevator here soon, to be known as the Willowdell Grain & Feed Co., and to occupy the old lumber barn formerly owned by Littman Bros.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: O. O. Whyman, Spencerville, O., and West Alex Grain & Coal Co., West Alexandria, O.

Kettlersville, O.—Since the farmers do not have to pay a processing tax on flour when they trade their own wheat, a lot of them patronize the local flour mills. I know of a mill that just a few years ago did not operate but since the processing law has been enacted it is doing a large business.—Kettlersville Grain Co., W. O. Loy.

Columbus, O.—Station WAIU, Columbus (640 kilocycles), is broadcasting the Chicago grain market quotations daily at 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m. and the close at 2:30 p. m. This service, costing \$200 a month, has been guaranteed by the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of Fostoria, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y-treas. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Marion, O.—On Dec. 3 the wheels of Marion's newest industry, the soybean processing plant of Old Fort Mills, Inc., started turning with 20 employees, and on Dec. 5 began a three-day opening to the public, approximately 1,000 persons being shown thru the plant during the celebration. Meetings were held in the town auditorium at which interesting talks were given on soybeans, music being furnished by a high school band, and a wonderful soybean exhibit, seen by thousands at the recent world's fair at Chicago, was on display at the auditorium for the entire three days. A \$100 contest was staged for exhibits of soybeans by farmers.

## OKLAHOMA

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. recently installed a Palmer dust control system.

Seminole, Okla.—The milling department of the Wade Seed & Feed Co. was recently reopened.

Chickasha, Okla.—Jack Broaderrick recently opened a flour mill here, which he operates under the name of the B. X. Milling Co.

El Reno, Okla.—A new reinforced concrete milling unit, having a daily capacity of 800 barrels, replacing the fire loss of last summer, will be erected for the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., to be completed before the 1936 harvest. Horner & Wyatt, who drew the plans for the new unit, will also supervise the construction. On Dec. 19 bids were received for the construction.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Salem, Ore.—Oregon has adopted a social security act, with attendant payroll taxes. Idaho remains under the Federal Act.

Junction City, Ore.—The Junction City Co-op. Warehouse Co. has changed hands, the new owners retaining Mr. Watanpaugh as manager.

Silverton, Ore.—The Federal Court has been petitioned by the Fischer Flouring Mills Co. for a release from bankruptcy, and a hearing will be held on Jan. 7 at Portland.

Ritzville, Wash.—At the regional meeting of grain dealers held here on Dec. 5, a motion was made and carried that "this region favor a general warehousemen's meeting in Spokane before the annual ass'n convention in Lewiston next year."

Almira, Wash.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 12, a dinner meeting of grain dealers, sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, was held here at 7 p. m., at the Almira Hotel. Lyle Cabbage and E. M. Cardwell had charge of the arrangements.

Homerooy, Wash.—A grain dealers' meeting under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, originally scheduled for the evening of Dec. 11, was postponed because of the annual banquet for the football team here on that date. Announcement will be made later of the date.

Seattle, Wash.—Friends of Dewey Leach, prominent grain man here, who was reported in the Nov. 27 Journals as slowly recovering from his recent severe illness, will be sorry to learn that he suffered a relapse on Dec. 13, and at last report was very low. Mr. Leach is the Seattle manager for Kerr Gifford & Co.

Portland, Ore.—The death of Frederick T. Crowther occurred at Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4. He had been with Balfour, Guthrie & Co. in this city for 27 years, being employed in the grain department. Mr. Crowther's health had not been robust for several years, and he had been on leave since last August. He was 60 years old.

The commissioner of agriculture has appointed Walter Mitchell, manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., Lewiston, and Frank Williams, of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., Weiser, to the official state committee on uniform warehouse laws. These men, with the commissioner or his agent, will meet with similar committees from Oregon and Washington to work over the new law.

McCammon, Ida.—The McCammon elevator and mill, and the machinery, power site, land and an elevator at Virginia (this county), involved in the foreclosure action of W. O. Creer vs. the Union Grain & Elevator Co., were sold at public auction on Nov. 25. The property was bid in by an attorney representing Mr. Creer. The mortgage involved is said to represent a principal sum of approximately \$64,000.

Corvallis, Ore.—J. N. Lamborn, A. R. Robison and H. R. Weston, all of whom are interested in the Central Milling Co., of Logan, Utah, have leased the plant of the Merchants Milling Co. here, consisting of an elevator, a 300-barrel flour mill and a 30-ton mixed feed mill, which they will operate under the name of the Golden West Milling Co. Mr. Lamborn will have charge of the local plant, in which additional machinery will be installed.

Odessa, Wash.—At the regional meeting of grain dealers, held here on Dec. 4, some time was spent in discussion of taxes, especially the payroll taxes in effect next year. Approval was given to the plan of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to make membership available to country agents at a nominal cost. The opinion seemed to prevail that it is up to the ass'n to work out a more satisfactory way of handling the protein problem, especially in securing a more uniform treatment of samples at coast and at interior points, also trying to minimize large discounts on small differences in protein content. Oregon's plan of one official protein laboratory to handle all samples was suggested. The compulsory issuance of new receipts each year in accordance with the present state law for warehousemen was considered desirable by those present, and the belief was expressed that warehousemen will be severely criticized unless the compulsion comes from the state instead of from the trade.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Ephrata, Pa.—The mill operated by Harry B. Hoover has a new batch mixer.

Fairfield, Pa.—A batch mixer has been installed in W. O. Shank's mill at this point.

Intercourse, Pa.—New equipment, including a feed mixer, was recently installed at the mill of C. E. Hooper.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

**HH ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Kresgeville, Pa.—The Kresgeville Mills have added a one-ton feed mixer to their equipment.

Butler, Pa.—Machinery recently installed by the Blinn Milling Co. in its remodeled plant includes a hammer mill, an 80-h.p. diesel engine and some flour machinery.

Morrisdale, Pa.—The W. H. Densham feed and flour mill, a Morrisdale landmark, burned on the morning of Nov. 30. Partial insurance was carried. The building had been used by Mr. Densham for sales and storage, the mill equipment having been removed a number of years ago.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lyman, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator burned early this month; loss, about \$3,600.

Onaka, S. D.—Lewis Deis, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point, died recently.

Lake City, S. D.—At the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator here new roofs were put on recently and general repairs made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Holabird, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elevator Co.'s local elevator, which has been managed by Lon Hurd for the last few months, was closed Nov. 30 due to the lack of business.

## SOUTHEAST

Saluda, S. C.—The Saluda Grain Co. has been purchased by B. Unger from J. D. Werts.

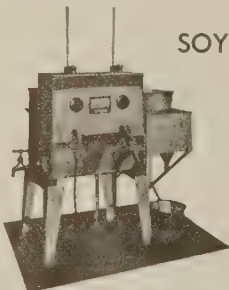
Gulfport, Miss.—Machinery for making ready-to-eat breakfast cereals to be sold in cellophane packages has been installed by the New Era Cereal Products Co.

Augusta, Ga.—The Southern Milling Co., feed manufacturers, has announced that it contemplates a big expansion program. The company recently celebrated its seventh anniversary.

Roanoke, Va.—Contract has been awarded by the Roanoke City Mills to the Jones-Hettel-sater Const. Co. for the erection of a 300,000-bu. storage addition to its plant. Excavation work was started over a week ago.

### Is Your MOISTURE TESTER

ready for  
SOY BEAN and CORN  
MOVEMENT



CHECK UP ON  
PARTS REQUIRED  
OR  
NEW EQUIPMENT  
NEEDED

### REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

Kind of Grain or Substance	Amount of Grain for Test	Amount of Oil for Test	Shutting Off Temperature
Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white....	100 grams	150 cc.	190°
All other classes....	100 "	150 cc.	180°
Shelled corn .....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Oats .....	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Rye .....	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Grain sorghums....	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Barley .....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Flaxseed .....	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Emmer .....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Head rice (milled)....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Second head rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Screenings rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brewers' rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brown rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Rough rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Corncocks .....	50 "	250 cc.	190°
Cottonseed .....	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Soy and navy beans....	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Barley malt .....	100 "	200 cc.	168°
Distillers' dried grains	50 "	200 cc.	190°
Wheat flour .....	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Cornmeal .....	50 "	150 cc.	175°
Buckwheat .....	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Shelled peanuts .....	100 "	150 cc.	175°

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct  
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Tallassee, Ala.—The Brunson Milling Co.'s feed mill, including stock and machinery, burned at about 11 a. m., Nov. 26. The fire was said to have started in the corn crushing department, when a nail or piece of metal caused a spark which set the corn husks on fire. Partial insurance was carried.

## TENNESSEE

Pulaski, Tenn.—The Abernathy Grain & Feed Co.'s warehouse and corn sheller burned at 1 a. m., Dec. 5; loss, estimated at \$8,000; partly insured. The loss included 1,700 bus. of corn, machinery valued at \$400 and a large amount of baled hay and straw.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co. are installing a Buckeye Diesel Engine to be used in connection with their caterpillar, pulling the following unit: Corn sheller, hammer mill, corn conveyor and elevator, shuck baler and lespe-deza and alfalfa meal grinder.—W. N. Butler & Co.

## TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Lone Star Elevators is installing a grain aerating system in its 2,000,000-bu. house.

Sherman, Tex.—The oatmeal plant of the Kimbell-Diamond Co. (which was formerly the Chapman Flour Mill) is ready for operation again, after being idle following a fire.

## WISCONSIN

Theresa, Wis.—An addition is being built to the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. and a new feed mill and mixer installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Elevator superintendents of the Cargill Elevator Co. met in convention here at the Schroeder Hotel on Dec. 10 to 13.

Glenwood City, Wis.—The Glenwood City Mill & Elevator will erect a 30x30-foot addition adjoining its warehouse in the rear of the mill. A new feed mixer has been installed in the mill.

Cedarburg, Wis.—The Cedarburg Supply Co. has added a one-ton feed mixer to its equipment, together with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the metal.

Little Chute, Wis.—We have just covered our elevator building and warehouse with iron. we have had lightning rods and water barrels for a number of years.—Little Chute Elevator Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. V. Lauer Co., an old, established company, has been incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares at \$100 each; John V. Andrew E. and Amelia M. Lauer; to deal in grain, feed, seeds, etc.

## Switching Locomotive for Terminal Elevators

Power generation by the diesel engine happens to be most economical at the horsepower ratings adapted to driving switching locomotives; but that is not the most important reason the diesel-electric has gained such favor for terminal elevator service.

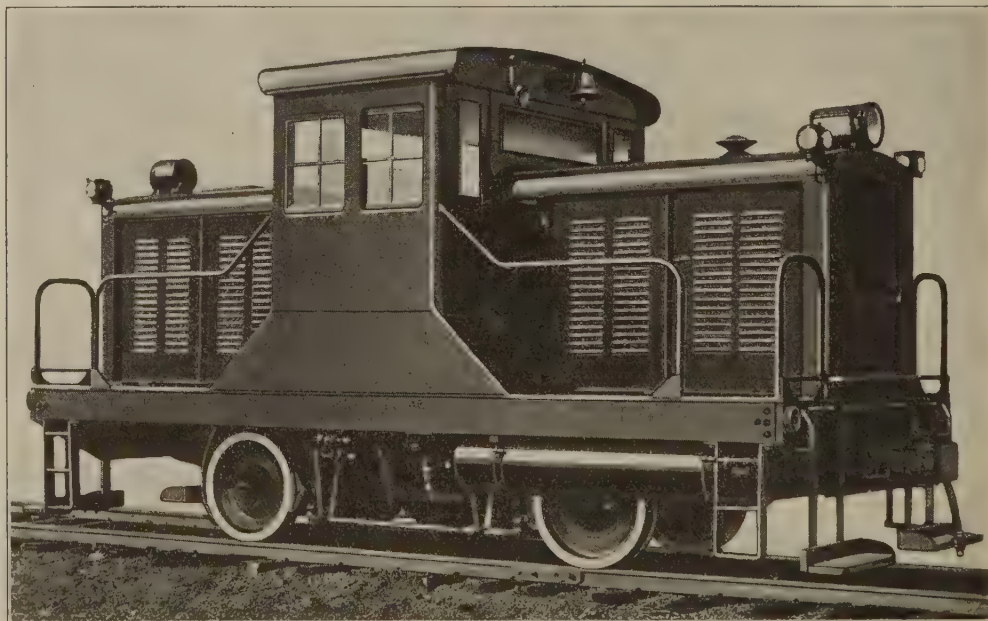
When a steam engine is moving slowly as in starting a string of cars the power generated in the cylinders is correspondingly low, with resultant slow starting of the haul. With the diesel-electric combination the diesel engine at the start is running at a good rate of speed, and generating so much current in the dynamo generator that the motors geared to the axles can transmit an astonishing torque that gets the heavy cars quickly into motion.

The Euclid locomotive shown in the engraving has a positive drive equally distributed to four drive wheels from one motor. They are built in four wheel units of 35 and of 55 tons weight each, which may be operated singly, or in multiples of two by one engineer from either cab, as loads may require. The maximum tractive efforts available at starting, are 21,000 pounds for the 35 ton single unit and 66,000 lbs. for the multiple 110 ton locomotive made up of two 55 ton single units. For switching service, maximum speeds available under light load, range from 22 to 26 miles per hour.

The main drive is accomplished through two fully enclosed double reduction axles with 10-1 gear ratio positively driven from a single heavy-duty traction motor thru automotive-type drive shafts of special heavy-duty construction.

Power units are located at either end and consist of a diesel engine and a direct-current generator unit directly connected and mounted complete with radiator, fuel tank, air-compressor and hood so as to be quickly and easily removable for repair or replacement. The power units are placed on heavy, flexible rubber mountings to eliminate the transfer of shock and vibration from the locomotive chassis.

The 35 ton model has a single power unit with a dummy hood at the opposite end for balance. The locomotive chassis is mounted on the axles by means of four large resilient rubber members, one at each end of both axles. Driving torque is resisted by heavy arms, one for each axle, extending from the axle to the end sills of the chassis. Special attention is given the cab and control location to provide clear vision from the single operating station when running either forward or backward.



The Euclid Locomotive for Terminal Elevator Switching.



Low first cost of construction is accomplished by the use of commercial diesel prime movers and standard auxiliary equipment. The diesel engine makes for low cost of operation in service.

Additional information will be supplied on application to the builders, the Euclid Road Machinery Co.

## Dealers of the Pacific Northwest Get Together

Grain dealers of the Pacific Northwest are beginning to recognize that they have many trying problems in common and that to combat them effectively they must pull together. A number of enthusiastic meetings have been held recently which give promise of pleasing results. Among others are the following:

Moscow, Ida.—At the regional meeting held here Dec. 9 a motion was carried that the region oppose any change in the method of grading but favor possibility of greater tolerance in the discount schedule as pertaining to cobs and chaff. The meeting went on record favoring uniform warehouse legislation for the three Pacific Northwest states, approving specifically the open tariff method used in Washington. It was the sense of the meeting that a re-issue of warehouse receipts at the beginning of each crop year is desirable if a reasonable method of enforcement can be worked out. It was suggested that instead of making it mandatory to collect the outstanding charges each year the law might provide for entering them as an endorsement on the new receipt. In the course of his remarks on various phases of the uniform law problem Supervisor Daubner said that in Idaho the bond covers only receipts which are two years old or younger. It is tied up some way with the statute of limitations in a Supreme Court decision. It seems the holder of a receipt more than a couple years old is not protected against default of the warehouseman—an argument for issuing new receipts annually. Those present included: Wm. A. Katts, Kendrick; Harry Driscoll, Moscow; W. W. Markham, Moscow; Harry Bush, Moscow; J. E. Trimble, Garfield; Walter Mitchell, Lewiston; E. L. Sammons, Washington state warehouse auditor and supervisor; George Daubner, Idaho state warehouse supervisor; Frank Hoorman; Harry Simpson, Moscow; A. C. Linehan, Genesee; Joe Zeb, Moscow; Howard Hughes, Pullman; Volney Miller, Lewiston; H. R. Raymond, Spokane (Ass'n Warehousing chairman); Frank Baller, Spokane (Ass'n pres.); Sec'y, Ron Kennedy.

Almira, Wash.—Grain dealers of this section held a meeting here, at the Almira Hotel, Dec. 12. One of the principal subjects of discussion was meog, which seems to be troublesome all along the Washington Central R. R. this year. It was agreed that effort to make the state grading system and methods of protein analysis more uniform at all points is desirable. Numerous inconsistencies were reported. In discussing protein and grading problems some dealers predicted a trend back to simpler methods of buying wheat to satisfy farmers, illustrating the point by picturing some of the country dealer's troubles, with protein particularly. Others suggested education of the farmers as the solution. It was the sense of the meeting that the responsibility of suing on warehouse bonds in case of a default should be fixed, and probably on the state. In the discussion of the advisability of issuing tickets anew each year, Warehousing Chairman Raymond pointed out that inevitably the time comes when old wheat is carried absolutely free for its owner, because the storage charge will no longer cover the interest on the total investment the warehouseman has made. The following attended the meeting: Peter Faldborg, Wilbur; Chas. Johnson, Spokane; Joe Higgins, Waterville; A. A. Alexander, Wilbur; E. T. Pettersen, Portland, Ore.; Louis Westcott, Spokane; Marion E. Alexander, Wilbur; Fred Mills, Almira; Wm. B. Kelly, Reardan; Lee Jasper, Davenport; Harry Stang, Mondovi; G. D. Ewing, Waterville; Lyle Cabbage, Almira; J. H. Llewellyn and Mason Llewellyn, Wilbur; J. A. Sutor, Waterville; L. L. Friedrichs, Hartline; Carl Jansen, Almira; Fred West, Creston; Carl P. Huston, Creston; Chas. Conner, Creston; H. R. Raymond, Spokane (Ass'n warehousing chairman); F. M. Baller, Spokane (Ass'n pres.); Sec'y, Ron Kennedy.

Lewiston, Ida.—At the grain dealers meeting here on Dec. 10, Ray E. Durham spoke briefly. It was clearly the sense of the meeting that uniform warehouse legislation offers the best chance of working out what is undoubtedly the industry's toughest problem in that area. A motion was made that the meeting go on record favoring the proposed plan of a uniform warehouse law for three Pacific Northwest states. Carried. All dealers reported trouble with meog. Motion asking the ass'n to seek greater tolerance in discounts for meog. Carried. A motion that the meeting favors adjustment of rail rates on grain in the Lewiston-Prairie area, referring particularly to what is considered an unjust differential between Pomeroy and Lewiston common points was carried. Those present: Jim Roberts, Lewiston; Wm. A. Watts, Kendrick; K. L. Summers, Lenore; Lyle Wright, Lewiston; P. E. Bishop, Lewiston (ass't state wholesale auditor); A. E. Lukens, Craigmont; Theo J. Michels, Orofino; Ole Pearson, Peck; W. T. Keene, Kendrick; Frank Beiker, Ferdinand; Volney Miller, Lewiston; E. W. Eaves, Lewiston; George Daubner (Idaho warehouse supervisor); H. R. Raymond; Ray E. Durham, Lewiston; Frank Baller, Spokane; Frank Baer, Craigmont; E. L. Sammons (Washington warehouse supervisor); J. E. Trimble, Garfield; R. M. Rice, Portland; J. H. Savage, Portland (in charge Federal warehouse inspection); Geo. Hardgrove, Spokane (Federal grain insp. head); T. A. Kemper, Lewiston; Frank Robinson, Lewiston; Emmett W. McClarin, Winchester; Walter Mitchell, Lewiston; Ernest Grant, Lewiston; Warren B. Felt (Federal warehouse inspector); Joe Mitchell, Nezperce; T. E. Robinson, Nezperce; J. G. Wright, Nezperce; Henry W. Schutte, Lewiston (official grain grader); Sec'y, Ron Kennedy.

## Hay Harvesting Machines Now Being Made Commercially

Farm implement manufacturers have recently put on the market hay harvesting machines, the design of which is based on experimental work carried on during recent years by F. W. Duffee of the University of Wisconsin. Every step in the process of hay harvesting, from the standing grass to the cut hay moved away in the barn, is done by machinery; only a small amount of hand labor with pitch forks is required at any time.

The machine includes a pick-up and carrier elevator drawn by a tractor that lifts the hay from the windrow to a hay cutter. After passing through the cutter the chopped hay is delivered into a tight box on a wagon or truck that accompanies the machine. At the barn the cut hay is unloaded into a fan and blown into the mow. On farms where artificial hay driers are used the hay harvesting machine has proved efficient in handling the freshly cut green grass.

Because it has not been possible to develop a hay harvesting machine that could be manufactured at a price most farmers can afford (the machines now in use are on large farms), Mr. Duffee is now investigating the possibility of building a machine that will handle corn as well as hay. Should such a design prove practical, the pick-up for hay will be interchangeable with the gathering arms and sickle of a corn binder.

Since cut hay required only half as much storage space per ton as uncut hay, the use of the hay making machine will reduce by one-half the required size of hay mows.

"Since Secretary Wallace has not the decency to resign from office and believing the A.A.A. is putting the farmer of this country under a dictatorship, we demand his immediate removal from office."—Resolutions adopted by the Farmers Holiday Ass'n in annual convention at Madison, Minn.

Bureaucratic expansion of government control over industry was opposed in the referendum conducted recently by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. On the question "Should there be government competition with private enterprise for regulatory or other purposes?" the vote was 36 for and 1,825 against.

## Reduction in Argentine Linseed Acreage

The second official estimate of acreage sown to linseed in Argentina this year places the area at 6,573,000 acres compared with 8,102,000 acres in 1934-35 and with the average of 7,499,000 acres for the five years ending with the 1933-34 crop, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus in Buenos Aires. This represents a reduction of almost 19 per cent compared with last year's sown acreage and of more than 12 per cent compared with average sowings. Commercial estimates place the crop at 51,000,000 bus. and the exportable surplus at 39,000,000 bus. The crop, however, is about a month late due to late sowing, and unfavorable weather this month may cause further damage.

The Rice Control Restrictions to prevent the normal expansion in acreage in 1936 were proclaimed by Dictator Wallace Dec. 6.



**Forecast for 1935 - - WET**  
**You can still be - - - DRY**  
**and on the safe side by using**

the

**GRAIN DRIER**  
**WITHOUT A BOILER**

... that's a ...

**RANDOLPH**

*Standard equipment of the world's largest Flour Mills, Grain Elevators and Feed Manufacturers.*

**Write for Catalog.**

**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
**Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.**



# Field Seeds

**Lewiston, Idaho**—The Duthie Co. has re-modeled its seed cleaning plant and added new machinery.

**Maysville, Ky.**—W. H. Brock & Co. are the successors to Alva West & Co. handling field seeds, feed and side lines.

**The Farm Seed Group** of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold its midwinter meeting Jan. 20 at the Palmer House, Chicago.

**Future Trading** in new crop flaxseed on the Buenos Aires and Rosario markets has been authorized by the Grain Regulating Board.

**Hawarden, Ia.**—The Northwest Iowa Seed Co. has engaged in the seed business in a fireproof building, under the management of G. Keizer.

"There is a fairly steady output of imaginative literature every year," says a famous publisher. He is probably thinking of seedsmen's catalogues.—Punch.

**New York, N. Y.**—November receipts of flaxseed were 126,240 bus., November shipments of clover seed were 19,746 bus., compared with 2,642 bus. in November, 1934.

**LaPorte, Ind.**—A seed store was opened here this month by the McMahan Seed Co., of Valparaiso, in charge of Eugene Carichoff, to handle grass and field seeds, flower and garden seeds.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Paul H. Baermann Seed Co. has been incorporated by Alma, Paul and Donald Baermann, to deal in seeds and fertilizer. The capital stock is 500 shares of no par value.

**Dr. F. A. Miller**, who achieved notoriety several years ago by the sale of "Herbae Mira" seed, has been discovered at Savannah, Ga., where he is selling meadow fescue seed at \$1.50 per pound.

The seed corn situation in Iowa is considered serious by Iowa State College authorities. Early frosts and the development of molds have made the location of seed for the 1936 crop a real problem.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The Associated Seed Growers of New Haven, Conn., with \$900,000 capital, has applied for a Tennessee charter. An office has been opened in charge of R. Henry Hicks, from Atlanta, Ga.

**Paducah, Ky.**—M. T. Riley, for many years with the Yopp Seed Co. will engage in the wholesaling of seeds, feed and produce on his own account in a 2-story, 60x110 ft. brick and concrete building now under construction.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Retail seed dealers of Iowa will meet Jan. 2 at the Hotel Savery to consider the formation of a state ass'n. On the temporary organization com'te are Ed Coe of Ames and Horace L. Sutton of Burlington, Ia.

**Creswell, Ore.**—Wayne T. Land, a partner in the Creswell Feed & Seed Co., died Nov. 27, aged 40 years. He was born at Enfield, Ill., and had resided at Creswell since 1920. He is survived by the widow and three children.

**Alger, O.**—The excellence of the Ohio corn crop this season has led the Peppard Seed Co. to lease storage near the Erie Railroad for the extensive purchase of popcorn. Manager H. J. Hirsch and the eight men employed have already taken in 750,000 pounds at \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lbs.

On Dec. 13 the Argentine Government announced that it had raised its minimum guaranty on flaxseed from 11.50 pesos per quintal to 14 pesos, an advance of 20 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents a bushel. As the Argentine cash price had been for some time well over the previous minimum guaranty, the actual advance was about 12 cents.

**Portland, Ore.**—Irrigation of a field of red clover gave an average seed yield approximately seven times as great as on an unirrigated field that had if anything a little better soil on the farm of John Thornburgh near Forrest Grove. The seed crop from the unirrigated field averaged 55 pounds per acre, and on the irrigated field 355 pounds per acre. At 35 cents a pound for seed this meant a gross return of \$39 an acre from the irrigation.—F. K. H.

## Colorado Seedsmen Talk Shop

The 14th annual convention of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n was well rounded out in all arrangements that had been carefully thought out by Pres. Guy R. Vaughn.

The meeting was on the main floor of the Camfield Hotel at Greeley, Dec. 6, Pres. Vaughn calling the seedsmen to order at 2 p. m.

ANNA M. LUTE, seed analyst, Fort Collins, as the first speaker, explained that the annual appropriation for the state seed laboratory was \$5,000, or sufficient for about 2,500 tests, and recounted the development of seed testing in Colorado since 1896. Her suggestion was that a national seed law be enacted.

WM. M. CASE of Washington, D. C., said the A.A.A. was here to stay and seedsmen would have to get used to it.

O. M. DICKERSON, of the State College, explained operation of the National Social Security Act.

The 62 guests at the banquet, at the Greeley Country Club, were entertained by Elmer Hartner's account of his recent trip thru European countries.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., A. G. Barteldes, Denver; Vice Pres., J. H. Burrell, Rocky Ford, and Sec'y-Treas., Chas. I. Simpson, Denver.

## Nebraska Seed Dealers Meet

At a well-attended meeting of the Nebraska Seed Dealers Ass'n held Dec. 4 at the Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln, there was considerable enthusiasm over the prospects for the coming year.

General seed conditions as affecting that territory and the apparent problems were freely discussed, affording a very satisfactory exchange of views.

Pres. B. F. Sheehan of Lincoln was re-elected; as was the efficient sec'y-treas., R. S. Griswold, also of Lincoln.

Officials attending were: W. W. Burr, B.Sc., Dean of College of Agriculture, U. of N.; L. M. Gates, State Seed Inspector and Entomologist; Harold Frolich, Agronomy Department, U. of N.; Mr. Newell, Government reforestation service, and Sarah Cone, state seed analyst.

Seedsmen present included: Lloyd Arnold, Henry Campbell and A. R. Campbell, C. H. Carney, C. Coy, Earl Conrad, John Eberle, W. B. and R. S. Griswold, A. L. Hare, Ed Hecht, C. Herrington, M. Kohlman and Lyle Warner of the Sioux City Seed Co., P. Nelson, Robert Noll, Robert Pease, Jr., Ted Robinson, Wm. Ronzell, B. F. Sheehan, Ernest Sonderegger, H. G. Windheim, J. R. Wise, J. M. White and J. R. Yager.

## Indiana Seedsmen Meet

A meeting of the newly organized Indiana State Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Dec. 4 in the Board of Trade building at Indianapolis.

A. D. Warren presided. About 20 members were present, and several made brief talks.

The visitors were the guests at luncheon of T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordville, following which A. W. Livingston of Columbus, O., expatiated on the scope of activity of a state seed ass'n, pointing out the benefits of close co-operation with state college and state experiment stations not neglecting the advisability of affiliating with the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

## Seed Growers' Opportunity in Oregon

E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist of Oregon State College, points out that two foremost opportunities exist for raising crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa seed. The price of crested wheat grass is still very high, but is bound to come down when planted acreages are in full production, tho a steady market for years is in sight.

The price of Ladak alfalfa seed this crop last year was 50 to 70 cents a pound, while common alfalfa sold at 20 cents.

Oregon has a virtual monopoly at present on hairy and Hungarian vetch and Italian rye grass, Ladino clover, Tennessee anthracnose resistant red clover, certified English rye grass, and bent grass. The state supplies a large share of the Reed canary grass seed, Austrian winter peas and Ladak alfalfa.—F. K. H.

## Purple Patch of Wheat and Oats

Purple patch is a new type of root injury to wheat and oats confined to a section of the southwestern slopes of New South Wales. It appears within 3 months of sowing as unhealthy patches of irregular shape and variable size. Individual affected plants appear stunted, stiff, and erect, with pronounced yellowing and purpling of the lower leaves, and have extensive brownish, discolored, and rotted areas on both primary and secondary roots. Infected plants may succumb, or continue to make poor growth, or at times may partially recover in the spring months. The disease is more serious on stubble than on fallow.

Preliminary experiments with fertilizers indicated beneficial results, especially with oats, from the application of sulfate of ammonia and/or lime.

Inoculation tests proved that *R. solani* isolated from affected wheat and oats was capable of reproducing typical purple patch symptoms on wheat and oats and of attacking barley and rye with severity. The occurrence of the disease on black oats is reported by H. J. Hynes in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Not only was the strain of *Rhizoctonia* causing purple patch similar to that causing black scurf on the potato, but tests proved that each was able to cause the same severe effects on potato shoots or cereals.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.



## Iowa Seed Corn Survey

The Extension Service and the seed laboratory at Iowa State College plan to have every county in Iowa make a seed corn survey. County agents in each county will be asked, when they have received reports on samples showing 85 per cent or higher germination, to determine how many bushels of this corn is available. They will also be asked to obtain samples of seed from cribs of early maturing corn, first locating these cribs and then determining the viability of the corn, in order to find sources of supply of good seed.

R. H. Porter and his associates in the seed laboratory have tested samples of corn from 40 Iowa counties this fall, representing every section of the state. Twenty-nine samples from 17 counties picked before the first killing frost averaged 89.5 per cent germination. Forty-seven samples from these same counties, picked after the first killing frost, averaged 74 per cent germination. Results from testing indicate that the northwestern section of the state has the best seed corn.

Samples, the picking time of which was not indicated, were also tested. Seventeen samples from the eastern part of the state averaged 56 per cent germination; 32 samples from north-eastern Iowa averaged 45 per cent, with four of these running 85 per cent or above; seven samples from north central counties averaged 75 per cent, and three of these averaged 85 per cent or better.

Altho the testing indicates that the viability is generally low, Mr. Porter states that the number of samples running 85 per cent germination or higher is definite proof that there is corn in Iowa fit to plant as seed, and he believes the seed corn survey will locate it and make it available.

Dan D. Casement, Kansas ranchman, president of the Farmers Independence Council, in a recent address pleaded for a restoration of freedom to agriculture and said that if the principle of A.A.A. is permitted to go unrebuked the American farmer will find himself enslaved. He called for a campaign of evangelism during the months ahead, an evangelism that will ignore false doctrine.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
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Samples Furnished On Request

## Misbranding of Seeds

Prosecutions for misbranding seeds, recently reported by the Department of Agriculture, include the following:

W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn. Shipped from Nashville, Tenn., to Talladega, Ala., 8 bags (20 bus.) of seed wheat on Sept. 29, 1933; from Nashville, Tenn., to Roanoke, Ala., 10 bags (20 bus.) of soybean seed on Mar. 23, 1934. Wheat was labeled to contain no noxious weed seed, but found to contain approximately 59 corncockle seeds per lb. Soybean seed was labeled "Germination 90%," but germinated approximately 37.5%. Plea of guilty and \$200 fine assessed.

Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, Neb. Shipped 13 bags (1,900 lbs.) of sorghum seed from Omaha, Neb., to Atchison, Kan., on Jan. 30, 1935. Labeled "Atlas Sorgo," but found to be Hegari. Seed was released to consignee under \$200 bond providing for correct labeling.

Portland Seed Co., Portland, Ore. Shipped 6 bags of alsike and white clover seed mixture from Portland, Ore., to Eureka, Cal., on Mar. 9, 1935. Labeled to contain .72% weed seed, but contained 3.27% of weed seeds. Seed ordered destroyed. The same company shipped 6 bags of ryegrass seed from and to the same points on the same date, that were labeled 94.70% purity, with 1.01% weed seeds, and found to have 92.33% purity and 4.70% weed seeds. This lot was released to the Portland Seed Co. for re-conditioning in compliance with regulations of the California Department of Agriculture.

Westland Seed Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Shipped 4 bags (500 lbs.) alfalfa seed from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Fort Collins, Colo., on Mar. 4, 1935. Labeled as of Utah origin, but found to be not wholly of Utah origin. Labeled 96% purity, 84% germination, with no dodder or buckhorn seeds. Found with 93.35% purity, 58% germination, and 246 dodder seeds and 8 buckhorn seeds per pound. No claimant appeared. Seed ordered destroyed.

Dobson-Hicks Co., Nashville, Tenn. Shipped 2 bags (333 lbs.) sweetclover seed and 5 bags (512 lbs.) redtop seed from Nashville, Tenn., to Franklin, Ky., on Feb. 21, 1935. Clover was labeled 99.05% pure and found to be 89.83% pure. Redtop was labeled 94% pure with 90% germination, and found to be 87.07% pure, with 56% germination. No claimant appeared. Seed ordered destroyed.

E. K. Hardison Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn. Shipped 1 bag of sorghum seed and 1 bag of lespezea seed from Nashville, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., on Mar. 11 and Mar. 28, 1935, respectively. Sorghum seed labeled 80% pure, but found to be 24.50% pure. Lespedeza seed

We Buy or Sell TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE, ALFALFA, WHITE CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER.  
Submit Samples

The O & M Seed & Growers Dependable Seed  
Green Springs, Ohio

A certain feeling of satisfaction and confidence goes with the planting of O & M seeds. Their excellence, uniformity, dependability and yield have completely won over thousands who wouldn't think of accepting a substitute.

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Field Corn - Sweet Corn  
Seed Oats - Garden Seed  
Grass Seed

labeled 98% pure, with 1% weed seeds and 90% germination, but found 89.46% pure, with 7.09% weed seeds, and 26% germination. No claimant appeared. Seed ordered destroyed.

## Good Sorghum Varieties

Sorghum grown principally for grain includes varieties of kafir, milo and feterita and varieties that have been derived from these by selection or crossing. Standard Blackhull kafir is the best white-seeded variety in southeastern Kansas. Because of its late maturity, other varieties, such as Pink and Western Blackhull, are better adapted north and west of Manhattan and Wichita. An adapted strain of Red kafir, tested by the Agricultural Experiment Station, has out-yielded other varieties of kafir in the eastern half of Kansas. Pink kafir is adapted north and west of the Standard Blackhull area, as far as Mitchell, Ellis, Ness and Meade Counties, beyond which the growing season is too short for it. Western Blackhull is well adapted as far west as Rooks, Lane and Stanton Counties, where it is the highest-yielding variety of kafir now available.

Dwarf Yellow milo outyields all other grain sorghum in southwestern Kansas and is well adapted in the west half of the state, except in the region northwest of a line from Graham to Greeley Counties, where the growing season is too short for it. Dwarf Yellow milo is not adapted in the east half of Kansas, because of its susceptibility to chinch-bug injury.

Wheatland is well suited for harvesting with the combine, since it is short, has erect heads, and is resistant to lodging after it is ripe. It makes high yields and is adapted in central, south central and southwestern Kansas. It is highly susceptible to chinch-bug injury and, therefore, is not a safe crop east of Rice and Reno Counties.

Standard feterita, chiefly because of its early maturity, is the best grain sorghum now available in northwestern Kansas as far southeast as Smith, Trego and Wichita Counties.

## Seed Must Be Labeled in Iowa

Seed must be labeled if offered for sale in Iowa, says Ray Murray, sec'y of agriculture.

The state seed law provides that labels must show the variety of seed, purity, germination, per cent of weed seeds if any, show any noxious weed seeds present, the name and address of the seller, and the net weight.

These regulations apply to sale of seeds at public sales and sale barns as well as to seed wholesalers. Only the farmer, selling seed from his own farm direct to another farmer, without the aid of advertising, is exempt. If the seed is advertised it must be labeled.

Heavy penalties are provided for violators.

## The Vetch Weevil Is Spreading in the Southeast

Seed of both smooth and hairy vetches—important forage, hay and green-manure crops—has been seriously damaged by this bruchid for several years in North Carolina, and this year occurred in 13 counties in that State and in two in South Carolina. Entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say some of the infestations run as high as 50 per cent in cleaned seed, and probably higher in uncleaned.

The National Fire Protection Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City the week of May 11.

Processing tax collections fell from \$263,645,157 in the period July 1 to Dec. 17, 1934, to \$65,084,946 during the period July 1 to Dec. 17, 1935, as reported by the treasury department. Sugar cane and beet processing taxes brought in \$4,069,094, against \$6,074,723 a year ago; tobacco, \$1,126,150, against \$2,583,833; wheat, \$1,167,105, against \$11,556,558; and hogs, \$877,208, against \$17,010,515.



## Grain Carriers

Railway net operating income in October was \$75,425,092—the largest in any month of any year since October, 1930, when it was \$112,000,000.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Dec. 7 totaled 30,996, against 28,530 a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Fort William, Ont.**—The last boat to leave port this season was the Superior, for Midland, Dec. 10, with 75,000 bus. of wheat. Twenty-three vessels will tie up here for the winter.

Wasteful empty car movement has decreased since the carriers put into effect the car rental charge on an average monthly basis. Results so far indicate a saving of 246,000,000 car miles annually.

Free store door pick up and delivery service will be granted by the Southwestern lines as well as the Western trunk lines, by tariffs effective Jan. 20, covering all states west of Indiana to the intermountain region, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two of the largest cargoes on record were received recently at Buffalo for unloading. The W. G. Mather had 642,000 bus. of oats and the James Davidson 505,000 bus. of oats, barley and corn.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will add 10,000 freight cars to its equipment, 4,000 being purchased and 6,000 being built in its own shops, with the proceeds of an issue of \$18,420,000 of equipment trust certificates that the Interstate Commerce Commission was asked Dec. 21 to approve.

**Sec'y of War Dern**, who is governor of the Inland Waterways Corporation, in his annual report to the president says: "All forms of transportation should be encouraged and developed, with the primary view of rendering public service at reasonably compensatory rates. At present some of these forms of transportation are destructively competitive, rather than co-operative."

The Pettengill Bill, H. R. 3263, eliminating the long and short haul clause, has been unanimously recommended for passage by the Com'ite on Interstate and Foreign Com-

merce of the House, and is favored by the Ass'n of American Railroads, to allow the railroads to meet government fostered competition.

The Alton Railroad Co.'s tariff No. 1604-M, Ill. C. C. No. 72, effective Jan. 6, increases rate on grain and grain products between Chicago Heights, Ill., and Willow Springs, Lambert, Lemont, Romeo, and Lockport, Ill.; cancels rate on feed, animal, poultry or pigeon from Peoria to Brighton, Girard, Jacksonville, Virden and Whitehall, and from East St. Louis to Whitehall, Ill.; cancels rate on chicken feed from Chicago to Peoria, Ill.; cancels rate on feed, molasses, from Chicago to Springfield, Ill.

A record run from Chicago to Los Angeles has just been made by a caravan of five—Dodge, Ford, G. M. C., International and White tractors with Fruehauf trailers, the five units carrying 90,000 lbs. of pay load. A Plymouth scout car led the procession, and a Chrysler 2-door sedan pulled the bunk car in which slept the 13 drivers. Leaving Chicago, Dec. 13, all arrived without mishap at Los Angeles the night of Dec. 16.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—The grain export movement continues to be disappointing. During the greater part of the month, there were no inspiring developments in this trade, and once again the prophets have shown themselves to be wrong. Due to a scarcity of space, however, rates were kept up around 20/- for the greater part of the month, and in the early days of November, soared to as high as 22/- . Several ships were fixed for full cargoes at 20/6 to 21/-, but were placed on the berth and in most cases were booked without difficulty. Towards the month's close however, business became so dull that steamship operators were forced to revise their ideas downward, and as low as 18/6 was accepted.—*Harbour & Shipping.*

While Missouri and Illinois are at outs in the matter of permitting trucks from the other state to travel without two licenses Wisconsin and Illinois authorities have gotten together and a reciprocal agreement by these two states with Iowa is expected. Late reports are of a hitch in the agreement. Effective Dec. 14 the Missouri authorities have ruled that bus and truck lines operating in the two states will have to pay a tax and comply with respective interstate regulations. In Missouri the bus levy is a flat \$10 a seat

and the truck tax is on a graduated basis from \$25 to \$500, depending on the weight. In Illinois operators of buses exceeding seven passenger capacity and truckers will have an option of paying a flat weight tax that scales from \$5 to \$245, or a mileage weight rate running from one mill to 2 cents a mile.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26883, Johnson Olson Grain Co. v. C. M. St. P. & P. By division 3. Dismissed. Drought emergency rate charged, alfalfa hay, Clyde Park, Harrison, and Belgrade, Mont., to Boyceville, Wis., in August, 1934, not unreasonable.

No. 27245, Northeastern Warehouse Co., Philadelphia, Pa., v. Reading Co. Switching charges at Philadelphia on grain and grain products, including malt, sugar and other commodities, in violation of sections 1, 2 and 3, the undue preference alleged being for competitors also situated in Philadelphia.

No. 26615, Andalusia Grocery Co. v. Central of Georgia. Rates, grain and grain products, St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., and other Mississippi and Ohio River crossings, on traffic originating in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, to Andalusia, Ala., not unreasonable but unduly prejudicial to complainants and unjustly preferential of their competitors to the extent that they exceeded or may exceed, by more than 3 cents, the contemporaneous rates, grain and grain products, from the same points of origin to Georgiana, Greenville, Evergreen and Brewton, Ala.

In No. 23318, Auburn Mills v. Chicago & Alton; also No. 23437, Southwestern Millers' League v. A. T. & S. F. and three sub-numbers thereunder, Arcady Farms Milling Co. v. Same, Southwestern Millers' League v. Same, and Same v. L. & N.; No. 23351, Beaver Dam Milling Co. v. C. & A.; and No. 26704, Larabee Flour Mills Co. v. A. T. & S. F. Examiner W. A. Disque said that these cases taken collectively involved combinations on grain and grain products from points in various western states to many destinations in central and eastern Kentucky, a few in southwestern Virginia and one in Tennessee. Complainants' evidence was directed entirely at the factors east of the Mississippi River and South of the Ohio River; that is to say, the only rates really assailed were the factors, generally proportional rates lower than the locals, from St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, Cairo, and Thebes, Ill., Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. The examiner said the rates in Nos. 23318 and 23351 should be found unreasonable to the extent that the factors from the Ohio and Mississippi River crossings exceeded or might exceed 20 cents from St. Louis and East St. Louis, 17 cents from Cairo, Thebes and Evansville, and 14 cents from Louisville.

## Calendars Received

The Link-Belt Co.'s wall calendar is ornamented with striking illustrations of applications of its materials handling equipment.

The Hart-Carter Co. is remembering its friends with a metal desk calendar decorative to any office, and exhibiting past, present and next months.

The Morse Chain Co. usefully shows present, past and next month, the varied styles of power transmission pictured on each sheet making it appropriate on the wall of any mechanized plant.

One glance at the lovely female figure gracing the calendar of the Weller Metal Products Co. is sufficient to establish the reputation of Barney Weller as a connoisseur of modern art.

The General Electric Co. calendar reproduces on each monthly page a beautiful painting reflecting the up-to-date employment of electric light or power in industry, transportation and sport in a harmonious blend of colors.

Henry Simon, Limited, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., is favoring friends and trade patrons with a 1936 edition of its splendid wall or desk calendar, with 365 individual sheets, one for each day of the year, and each one bearing in addition to the month, year, day of the week, and number of the date, a famous quotation from the best in literature, pointing the way to a bigger, better and fuller life.

No farmer will be out of employment after the bureaucrats have agriculture completely regimented. Each farmer will have his place in the chain gang.

## BE PREPARED! HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ENABLE YOU TO HANDLE

## NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

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# Feedstuffs

**Production** of distillers dried grains during November amounted to 13,079 tons, compared with 12,222 tons in October.

**Peoria, Ill.**—The Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n held its fifth annual convention Dec. 17 at the Jefferson Hotel.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Production of soybean oil meal will begin the second week in January at the plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

**Eugene, Ore.**—V. G. Gillespie is chairman and Duane Crabtree sec'y of a local organization recently formed by local feed dealers to combat price cutting.

**The Duty** on Canadian hay imported into the United States now is to be \$3 instead of \$5 per ton, under the trade agreement approved by the President.

**Portland, Ore.**—A change in the method of feed inspection and the establishment of inspection of hay in trucks was brought up at a conference recently between Solon T. White, director of agriculture, and a com'tee of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Alfalfa meal** production during November amounted to 19,703 tons, against 15,116 tons in November, 1934; and during the 6 months ending November to 121,157 tons, against 117,635 tons during the corresponding 6 months of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Misbranding** of cottonseed meal was the charge on which the federal court imposed fines of varying amounts from \$5 to \$100 on the Cairo Meal & Cake Co., Cairo, Ill.; Clarksville Cotton Oil Co., Clarksville, Tex.; Texas Refining Co., Greenville, Tex., and Planters Oil Co., Dallas, Tex.

**The total supply of feed grains** and of commercial feedstuffs in the United States is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 106,000,000 tons; compared with a 1929-33 average of 120,000,000 tons. The supply makes available for each grain-consuming animal about the same quantity as in the 1929-33 period.

**Studies** on the value of alpha- and beta-carotene as sources of vitamin A showed that alpha-carotene has about 56 per cent of the potency of beta-carotene. The Bureau of Chemistry's findings lend support to the view that gamma-carotene and cryptoxanthin, which also serve as sources of vitamin A, are only one-half as valuable as beta-carotene.

**Portland, Ore.**—A well attended monthly meeting of local members of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Dec. 12 at the Multnomah Hotel. The discussion centered on the sales tax and old age pension and unemployment taxes. At the meeting the field service men of the various manufacturers were organized, to meet at Beaverton, Jan. 6. The pres. of the new organization is R. M. Settlemier of Milwaukee, and sec'y-treas. M. G. Mikschel of Beaverton.

**Omaha, Neb.**—Sulpho-carb tablets no longer will be advertised to kill the germs of coccidiosis and white diarrhea of poultry, the Federal Trade Commission having found that the treatment is of little value. The government itself gave the formula for "Sulpho-Carb" in Bull. 1337; but subsequently found it to be of little value and it was supplanted by Bull. 1652. Other representations regarding "P-O" for poultry and hogs must be discontinued by the Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.

**New York, N. Y.**—November receipts of millfeed were 299 tons, compared with 140 tons in November, 1934. Receipts of hay were 12 tons, compared with 179 tons in November, 1934.

**Cincinnati, O.**—November receipts of grain sorghums were 2,800 bus., of soybeans 2,800 bus., of feed 1,050 tons and of hay 869 tons, compared with soybeans 5,600 bus., feed 300 tons and hay 275 tons, in November, 1934.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—November receipts of soybeans were 347,000 bus., of kafir 15,400 bus., and of hay 540 tons, compared with soybeans 190,500 bus., kafir 33,600 bus., and hay 360 tons, in November, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Soybeans 292,500 bus., kafir 9,800 bus., and hay 252 tons, compared with soybeans 3,000 bus., kafir 8,400 bus., hay 120 tons, in November, 1934.—C. B. Rader, Sec'y Merchants Exchange.

**Peoria, Ill.**—November receipts of millfeed were 11,320 tons, compared with 7,180 in November, 1934. Shipments in November were 10,775 tons, compared with 9,060 in November, 1934. November receipts of hay were 20 tons, compared with 150 tons in November, 1934. Shipments were 20 tons in November, 1934. November receipts of soybeans were 259 cars, compared with 203 cars in November, 1934.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Board of Trade.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Pres. Richard Smith of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has obtained from the State Pharmacy Board a rescission of its regulation on the sale of cod liver oil, so that the Board now permits the feed trade to handle cod liver oil in mashes, compounds, or continue selling it properly labeled in bulk for livestock use until notified otherwise. The entire Pharmacy Board will meet early in January. Mr. L. M. Jeffers in charge of the feed law, has ruled marine oils, including cod liver oil, are commercial feeding stuffs. In addition the University and the State Board of Health agree that cod liver oil (for livestock use) altho described in the U. S. P. has always been considered a source of vitamins (food essentials) and considered primarily as a dietary factor.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for April futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel.

	Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City		
	Bran	Midls		Bran	Shorts	
Nov. 16	15.00	15.00		15.25	19.75	
Nov. 23	16.00	16.00		15.50	20.50	
Nov. 30	15.50	15.50		16.45	20.25	
Dec. 7	16.25	16.25		15.35	20.25	
Dec. 14	16.50	16.50		15.75	20.75	
Dec. 21	16.00	16.50		15.25	20.00	
	St. Louis			Chicago, Soy		
	Bran	Shorts		Beans	Meal	
Nov. 16	17.15	20.80		81	24.40	
Nov. 23	17.25	21.00		81½	24.40	
Nov. 30	17.00	21.15		82	24.00	
Dec. 7	17.45	21.15		83	24.90	
Dec. 14	17.90	21.75		87	24.90	
Dec. 21	17.15	20.75		91	25.40	
	Cottonseed Meal			Denver		
	Ft. Worth	Memphis		Alfalfa	Alfalfa	
Nov. 16	25.50	22.00		28.00	67	
Nov. 23	25.50	22.10		28.00	63	
Nov. 30	25.50	22.50		28.00	59	
Dec. 7	25.50	22.50		28.00	63	
Dec. 14	25.50	22.00		21.00	60	
Dec. 21	25.50	21.50		21.00	60	

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Recently B. A. Harrington of Madera asked I. J. Strommes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to compile a table of comparative charges for tag analyses made by eighteen of the principal chemists who either specialize in feed work or make such tests occasionally on demand. Charges for one complete tag analysis on protein, fat, fiber and ash ran from as low as \$4 to a high of \$20 each. Mr. Strommes took this disparity up with all the chemists and now has revised listing of their charges which he will send to members interested on request. For instance, on a complete feed tag analysis, the weighted average charge by eighteen chemists has been reduced by \$1.42 from last month's average quotation. Weighted average charges have also been reduced by 26 cents on single protein tests, 40 cents on fat, 40 cents on fiber, 24 cents on single ash tests.

## Definitions Adopted by Feed Control Officials

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at its annual meeting adopted the following definitions as official:

**Hominy feed** is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ and a part of the starchy portion of either white or yellow corn kernels or mixture thereof as produced in the manufacture of pearl hominy, hominy grits or table meal, and shall contain not less than 5% of crude fat. If prefixed with the word "white" or "yellow," the product must correspond thereto.

**Screenings** consist of a mixture of mill and/or elevator-run materials or a combination of varying amounts of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed, such as inferior, light or broken grain or seed, weed seeds, hulls, chaff, joints, straw, elevator dust and floor sweepings. They must be relatively free of unpalatable or injurious weed seeds, sand and dirt. They must not contain more than 14% fiber or more than 6.50% ash. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

**Screenings-grain** consist of inferior, light and broken grain obtained in the process of cleaning grain and/or seed or recleaning screenings. They must be relatively free of weed seeds, chaff, straw, hulls, joints, sand and dirt, and other foreign materials. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

**Screenings waste** and/or screenings refuse is a mixture of materials of little or no feeding value, or injurious as a feed, obtained in the process of cleaning grain and/or seed or recleaning screenings, such as weed seeds, which may be unpalatable or injurious, chaff, hulls, straw, sticks, joints, elevator dust, floor sweepings, sand and dirt.

The following definitions were adopted as tentative:

**Feeding oat meal** is a product obtained in the manufacture of rolled oat groats or rolled oats and consists of broken rolled oat groats, oat groat chips, and floury portions of the oat groats, with only such quantity of finely ground oat hulls as is unavoidable in the usual process of commercial milling. It must not contain more than 4% of crude fiber.

**Cut oat groats**, cracked oat groats, or ground oat groats is the product produced by cutting, cracking, or grinding oat groats. (This proposed definition is to supersede the official definition No. 94 for oat meal, or ground oat groats.)

**Corn gluten feed** is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ, and the separation of the bran by the process employed in the wet milling manufacture of corn starch or syrup. It may or may not contain one or more of the following: corn solubles, corn oil meal.

**Yeast** is a product composed of living or dead cells of *saccharomyces cerevisiae* with impurities not exceeding commercial grade and shall contain at least 45% protein on the moisture free basis.

**Irradiated yeast** is yeast which has been irradiated in order to increase its antirachitic potency and shall contain at least 45% protein on the moisture free basis.

The amended Frazier-Lemke farm loan act has been held unconstitutional by Judge Scott at Sioux City, for five reasons. With that law off the books farmers will be able to borrow private funds.



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## More Protein for Young Turkeys

The turkey poult grows rapidly during the early weeks of its life and therefore can utilize a greater percentage of protein in the diet.

At Pennsylvania State College, poult were allowed to choose their own food. During the first two weeks, they consumed 26 per cent of protein; from the fourth to eighteenth week, about 20 per cent; after which the protein consumption slowly declined to 15 per cent at 24 weeks of age.

Pennsylvania State recommends a mash containing 24 per cent protein to eight weeks of age, 19 per cent to twelve weeks of age, after which scratch grain is fed in conjunction with the 19 per cent mash.

Cornell University recommends the same practice.

Differences of opinion exists with regard to the protein level, for example, the University of Idaho recommends poult starting mash containing 15.6 and 18.5 per cent of protein, while Professor Cline of the University of Nevada favors 28 per cent protein to six weeks of age, gradually lowered to 25 per cent at 12 weeks and 16 per cent at 24 weeks.

## Poultry Supply House in California

The poultry industry has been highly developed and specialized on the Pacific Coast, the production of eggs in California in the one year, 1933, having reached 1,801,000,000.

The ranches, as poultry and egg farms are called in California, are grouped closely in some localities, affording a surprisingly large market for feed produced locally.

Residents in the vicinity of Hayward, Cal., within about 30 miles of San Francisco, have hundreds of chicken ranches, and form a large portion of the membership of the Hayward Poultry Producers Ass'n. Many members of the Ass'n are solely in the pigeon, rabbit, dairy and other live stock industries.

Away back in 1908 a handful of men bought grain collectively for their hens. In two years the business increased to such an extent that incorporation was necessary. It was found advisable to abandon the practice of hauling grain out of the purchased car standing on track and a small warehouse was constructed.

In 1913 one man, Eric Ruus, found his entire time occupied acting as bookkeeper, warehouseman and cashier. At that time the only employe, he has seen the business grow under his management until thirty persons are now employed regularly.

The plant of the Hayward Poultry Producers has grown until it includes the main warehouse along the Western Pacific R. R., a mill and elevator at one end of the warehouse, office and showroom at the other end; and on the opposite side of the entire square owned by

the Ass'n a long building for the storage of hay, straw, litter for chicken houses, etc. Between the two on the third side of the square are the hay shed and fuel sheds.

The mill is completely equipped to manufacture all kinds of chickenfeeds. Practically everything that is needed by members is handled.

Patrons leave their trucks on the large open space in the center of the block, which may be used for future expansion.

The long loading platform with wide protecting canopy is in constant use, since a great deal of the grain and other merchandise handled is delivered by trucks. On the opposite side of the warehouse is the railroad siding.

## Sulphur for Coccidiosis

By P. D. PETERSON, Plant Pathologist

Our experience with usage of sulphur in control of coccidiosis dates back to last fall at which time B. F. Jarvis, poultry technician, Berlin, Md., came to us stating that he had used sulphur successfully in the control of coccidiosis over a two-year period in the broiler section of Delaware and Maryland.

Jarvis' two-point method of control, as he subsequently disclosed it to us, was that of using sulphur in the litter and, secondarily, in the mash.

The tests in question were made in the Eastern Shore broiler area and were under Jarvis' direct supervision. As a result of these tests certain shortcomings of the litter treatment were brought out, however, and the method has been modified to overcome the difficulties encountered.

As revised, the feeding of sulphur in the mash takes precedence over the litter treatment. This reversal of treatment was necessitated by the difficulty encountered in mid-winter tests from sulphur fumes. In certain types of litter, such as beach sand, the addition of free sulphur may present a dust hazard. The sulphur itself is not injurious but the dust, floating in against the hot brooder stoves, burns and in the case of low hovers the fumes may accumulate under them in injurious amounts. To avoid this hazard we found it necessary to defer adding sulphur to the litter until the hovers had been raised and the birds were largely independent of stove heat. In winter months this will not be until the birds have feathered out and attained fair size. Some stove heat may be required during the entire brooding period.

To provide protection during the period that the birds are dependent upon stove heat sulphur is fed from the second week on in the mash (10 per cent in the growing mash fed one full day each week).

In the case of birds confined to their houses and not allowed to range, the feeding treatment alone has proved effective in our tests in preventing attacks of coccidiosis. The sulphur, so fed, has a mild laxative effect but does not throw the birds "off feed." As a laxative the treat-

ment is superior to Epsom salts and the milk flush in that sulphurized birds never become "squirters." Sulphurized feces are soft but not liquid.

No clean-up of the house, following the sulphur flush is necessary because of dampness. In our tests droppings were permitted to accumulate during the entire brooding period. On the basis of total sulphur fed, it may be assumed that the residual sulphur in the litter amounted to approximately 100 pounds, in a thousand bird unit, at the time the broilers were sold (12 to 14 week stage). The litter in these tests remained dry and pulverulent except in the immediate vicinity of water founts. One grower who fed sulphur commented that this was the first time in his experience that he had been able to clean his houses with a shovel and a broom. Formerly he had to scrape the litter loose from the cement floors. Houses in the broiler section generally are cleaned only at the end of the brooder season—except following the milk flush, at which time the damp top layer may be removed and replaced with peat moss or other litter.

In the case of birds on range, the weekly feeding of sulphur in the mash may not afford full protection. One flock so treated this past summer showed active symptoms of coccidiosis. When this occurred the flock was kept on the 10 per cent sulphur mash treatment until active symptoms of infection had disappeared (three days). Thereafter, the one day feeding each week was adhered to. No subsequent recurrence of coccidiosis was experienced.

In other tests in flocks showing active symptoms of coccidiosis, the sulphur mash has shown itself to be distinctly superior to the milk flush as a therapeutic treatment for acute coccidiosis. The sulphur, if necessary, can be fed for a week or longer without apparent injury. No clean-up of the house during or following this treatment appears to be necessary either because of dampness or because of disease control considerations. Our tests to date would indicate that oocysts excreted in sulphurized droppings are rendered non-infectious. More work on the biological effects of the treatment, however, is needed.

In spite of our good results, we do not feel that they provide a basis for general recommendation. They should, however, provide a reasonable basis for trial by anyone critical enough to run comparative feeding tests with poultry. As a flush, or better as a laxative for infected birds, however, sulphur, in our opinion, is in a class by itself. Not only is the intestinal tract purged but any parasites removed in the process are inescapably tied up with sulphur in the feces. Few parasites, in nature, are adapted to flourish in an environment of sulphur. As we see the treatment it conforms to good biological principles of control.

In one test we used a yellow corn meal, bran, sulphur mash (65-25-10) with excellent results relative to the therapeutic treatment of coccidiosis, but the same mash fed at weekly intervals over a seven-week period caused a noticeable stunting of the birds as compared to the control group. No such stunting was observed when sulphur was fed in a high protein mash. Jarvis proposes now to test a similar mash containing dried skim milk and/or gluten as a protein supplement in place of meat scrap. He suggests a 55-25-10-10 yellow corn meal—bran—milk—



Some of the Buildings of the Poultry Producers Extensive Plant at Hayward, Calif.



sulphur mash in the amounts indicated. This would be fed primarily as a therapeutic mash in the treatment of infected birds but might also be substituted for the regular mash at the time of the weekly feeding of sulphur. Our mention of this mash is suggestive only. Tests with it are still in the future.

In all our tests, both for feeding, litter and soil treatments, we have used ground run-of-mine sulphur (ground commercial flour sulphur). Run-of-mine sulphur as obtained from the Gulf Coast deposits is free of harmful ingredients such as selenium, tellurium and arsenic. It is sold under a guarantee of 99.5 per cent purity. Ground run-of-mine sulphur in the form of commercial flour is the cheapest form of sulphur available to poultry growers.

## Soybean Meal Better Than Ground Beans for Chicks

If soybeans could be used for a part of the high-protein feed needed by the chickens raised annually the market for that crop would be extended and the feed bill for poultry reduced. Bearing on this possibility are the studies of H. J. Sloan and L. E. Card to determine the practicability of using soybean oil meals manufactured by different processes and ground soybeans as protein supplements by growing chicks.

Previous results indicated that the expeller meal processed at 310° F. might be slightly better than the hydraulic meal processed at 180° F. In these earlier tests the chicks were grown in small lots on experimental tables under conditions which made it possible to control the diet but which did not compare with the ordinary range conditions. Feeding and management this year were made more comparable with farm conditions. The chicks were reared in brooder houses on range and in large numbers. Each of the four lots used had a separate brooder house and an enclosed grass range. The chicks were given access to the range as soon as the weather permitted, which was during the third week. Eighty chicks were started in each house.

Lot 1 was a control lot which received 10 per cent meat scrap and 10 per cent dried skim milk as its protein supplement. Lot 2 was given a protein supplement of 15 per cent ground soybeans and 7 per cent meat scrap; Lot 3 got 24 per cent of expeller-process soybean oil meal processed at 310° F. as its protein supplement, while Lot 4 was given 24 per cent of hydraulic-process soybean oil meal processed at 180° F. as its protein supplement. To the Lot 2 ration were added 2 per cent steamed bone meal and 1 per cent ground limestone. To the rations of Lots 3 and 4 were added 2 per cent steamed bone meal and 2 per cent ground limestone. The rest of the ration in each case was made up of 13 per cent wheat bran, 13 per cent flour-wheat middlings, 5 per cent alfalfa meal, 1 per cent salt, 1 per cent sardine oil, and ground yellow corn to make up 100 per cent, or 47, 42, 39 and 39 per cent respectively for the four different lots. After the fourth week no sardine oil was fed. The rations were fed as all-mash for the first twelve weeks. Grain feeding was then started, a mixture of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat being used. The cockerels were removed at the end of twelve weeks.

At the end of the twelfth week chicks in Lot 1 weighed an average of 755 grams each, those in Lot 2, 546 grams; Lot 3, 631 grams; and Lot 4, 602 grams. Each gram of gain required 4.1 pounds of feed in Lot 1, 5.3 grams in Lot 2, 4.8 grams in Lot 3, and 5.5 grams in Lot 4. It is quite apparent that the control ration gave the best growth and that this ration produced the growth on much less feed for each unit of grain. This is in line with the results of previous trials using the same ration. The ration containing the expeller meal gave the next best growth, and tho the lot receiving this was not much ahead of the hydraulic-meal lot, much less of the expeller-meal ration was needed to produce a unit of gain. Six hundred grams, slightly less than 1½ pounds, is fair growth for White Leghorns at twelve weeks, but the growth

made by the ground-soybean lot, less than 1¼ pounds, is not satisfactory even tho it was made on slightly less feed for each unit of gain than was that of the hydraulic-meal lot. The control lot not only weighed the most but the chicks also looked better than those in any of the other lots.

The inferiority of the chicks on the ground soybean ration was apparent as early as the third week, and by the end of the sixth week the difference between this lot and the control was quite noticeable.

The mortality in each of the lots was as follows: Lot 1, 8.8 per cent; Lot 2, 16.3 per cent; Lot 3, 6.3 per cent, and Lot 4, 21.3 per cent. No explanation for this variation in mortality is available.

The results obtained this year support the previous conclusion that altho there is not much difference between the value of the high-temperature expeller meal and the low-temperature hydraulic meal for producing growth in chicks, there is a slight advantage in favor of the former when economy of gain is considered. These results also indicate quite clearly that 15 per cent of ground soybeans in a ration for growing chicks was too high a level under the conditions of this experiment.

The pullets will be grown to maturity at the Illinois Station and kept thru a laying year so that further comparison of the effects of each of the rations can be made.

## Kiln Drying of Grains Destroys Certain Vitamins

It is a common commercial practice to heat many food materials that are intended for storage. Cereals and cereal by-products are frequently kiln dried. The question has been raised as to whether heating at high temperatures may not destroy some of the essential nutritive factors, particularly the vitamin B complex. To answer this question O. L. Kline, J. A. Keenan, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart (Agr. Chemistry) recently completed intensive studies in which chicks were used as the experimental animals, at the Wisconsin Station.

The vitamin B complex contains at least three distinct factors: B<sub>1</sub> which prevents polyneuritis; B<sub>2</sub>, which prevents pellegra; and B<sub>4</sub> which prevents a certain type of paralysis. Basal rations consisting of grains, casein, and salts, heated at different temperatures, were used for B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> feeding trials. The B<sub>4</sub> factor was determined by the use of a synthetic ration. To this was added definite amounts of the carrier of the vitamin B complex which it was desired to test; hog liver, yeast, and natural grains.

The results of scores of carefully conducted feeding trials can be summarized as follows: Heating the feed materials when moist is much more destructive of the vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> factors than heating when dry. The B<sub>4</sub> content of liver is less stable to heat than the B<sub>4</sub> in natural grains, but on the other hand B<sub>2</sub> in liver and yeast is more stable to heat than B<sub>2</sub> in natural grains. The three factors, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>4</sub>, are not injured when heated moist to a temperature of 149° F. If this temperature is raised to 212° F. for 24 hours B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> are destroyed when the food material is moist. Using dry heat all three factors are uninjured when treated to a temperature of 212° F. for 24 hours. If this treatment is prolonged for six days B<sub>1</sub> is not appreciably reduced, but B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> are largely destroyed. Likewise, if the dry material is heated to 248° F. for 24 hours, B<sub>1</sub> is unimpaired, but B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> destroyed. All three fac-

tors are destroyed when heated dry for six days at 248° F. It will be seen that B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> are similar in their heat stability when heated moist, whereas B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> react similarly when heated in the dry state.

These findings are being utilized in a nutritional study now being made of corn that has been kiln dried according to different methods.

The Grain Com'ite on National Affairs is holding its annual meeting at Washington, D. C.

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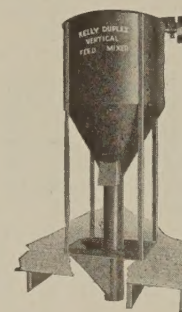
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## Molasses Worth Only 75 Per Cent as Much as Corn

Cane molasses is used in enormous quantities as a livestock feed in the United States, particularly as an ingredient in commercial feeds. The sales argument has been that most efficient results are produced when the molasses is thoroly mixed with every particle of feed. Molasses has also been sold separately and fed by pouring it over cheap fodder and thus presumably making it more palatable.

Molasses is more nearly comparable to corn than to any other livestock feed, but distinctly inferior in protein content, having 3% or less crude protein in comparison with about 9% for corn. Since protein is the expensive part, it is more costly to balance a ration containing molasses than one with an equivalent amount of corn. Moreover, molasses ordinarily costs considerably more, pound for pound, than does corn. Therefore, molasses would have to produce greater results pound for pound than corn in order to be an economical feed.

Many tests of the feeding value of molasses have been conducted at the Wisconsin Station during the past two years by G. Bohstedt, B. H. Roche, P. E. Newman, J. M. Fargo, I. W. Rupel, and J. G. Fuller. A preliminary account was reported a year ago. Further work during the past year has confirmed the previous discoveries. In general it was found that molasses was worth no more than corn as a livestock feed, and in many cases was worth less. Therefore, it is not an economical feed at usual prices.

In two year trials with dairy cows, using 10% molasses in a normal grain mixture to replace an equal amount of corn, practically no difference in milk or fat production resulted as compared with a normal grain mixture, when the two rations were fed so as to furnish equivalent amounts of nutrients. However, corn contains more nutrients than molasses; that is, it required more feed to produce a given amount of 4% fat-corrected milk with the molasses ration than with the check ration. Figuring the value of ground corn as 100, the value of molasses was found to be 88.8% on the basis of the 4% fat-corrected milk produced.

Thoroly mixing molasses with feed did not give better results than merely pouring it over the feed in trials with steers. Moreover, it was again found that molasses was an uneconomical feed. Molasses-fed lots gained at approximately the same rate as the check lots, but at a higher cost per 100 lbs. gain.

Experiments with lambs were set up to stress the appetizing effects of molasses. Two pairs of rations were fed, in one case the check mixture and molasses mixture hand-fed, and in the other the same rations self-fed. The self-fed lots consumed somewhat more feed and made slightly more rapid gains but at a higher feed cost. Again the molasses ration proved less economical in terms of the gains than the check ration. The feed cost per 100 lbs. gain for the lambs hand-fed the molasses ration was \$6.66 and for the check lot \$6.09. It required \$7.13 for the self-fed lambs on the molasses ration to make 100 lbs. gain, but only \$6.80 for those on the check lot.

It was likewise found that molasses for growing pigs is worth somewhat less, or at best no more than corn, in spite of the fact that it sells for considerably more. The trials indicated that more economical gains were produced by mixing the molasses with the grain portion of the ration and then self-feeding the grain and protein parts separately, rather than by mixing molasses with the protein supplement. The check lots, which were fed no molasses, made the most economical gains of all.

The work of the past two years gives no conclusive evidence for differences in feeding value of molasses between the different classes of livestock. Regardless of the type of animal, molasses seemed to compare with corn approximately as the total digestible nutrients of the two feeds compare. That means molasses is worth approximately 75% as much as ground corn.

It is therefore safe to conclude that unless molasses is considerably cheaper in comparison with other feeds than is usually the case, it will not be an economical practice for farmers to include it in their livestock rations.

## Texas Feed Men Hold First Meet at Dallas

Representatives of 35 feed manufacturers of Texas met at Dallas, Dec. 11 for the first annual meeting of the recently organized Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, addressed the meeting on conditions in the trade, calling attention to a material increase in tonnage, which has followed increased confidence, improved prices for livestock, and less apprehension over detrimental federal regulations and legislation. "The feed business today," stated Mr. Field, "is in better shape than it has been for several years past."

DR. F. D. FULLER, director of feed control, Texas State A. & M. College, expected that state feed control officials would soon require showing of the potency of cod liver oil and other fish oils used as anti-rachitic factors, and would take samples of shipments of fish oils for testing.

DR. G. S. FRAPS, chief of the Texas division of chemistry, believed that commercial feeds do not as a rule contain enough vitamin A to satisfy dairy or poultry requirements. He discussed technical practices.

DR. F. E. OAKES, New Mexico College, director of feed and fertilizer control, was a visitor and spoke briefly.

A RESOLUTION adopted by the gathering approved the trading principles of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n following discontinuance of NRA, with especial regard for limiting of contract periods, and the practice of guaranteeing prices against decline. A proposal for a uniform feed law to be used by all states was discussed, but no action taken.

NEW OFFICERS: Election placed the following directors for three years to replace retiring directors: T. E. Melcher, El Campo; Charles P. Shearn, Jr., Houston (re-elected); G. J. Stone, Fort Worth. At the directors meeting followed the convention the directors elected the following officials for 1936: G. J. Stone, Fort Worth, pres.; W. H. Culpepper, Beaumont, vice-pres.; Ben E. Schmitt, Seguin, sec'y-treas. Adjourned *sine die*.

## Increase in Cattle Feeding

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from stockyard markets into the corn belt states in November were over 50 per cent larger than the small shipments in November last year, but were smaller than in any other November since 1919 at least. The total of such shipments for the five months, July to November, was nearly 10 per cent larger this year than last and larger than in 1933 but was below any other year since

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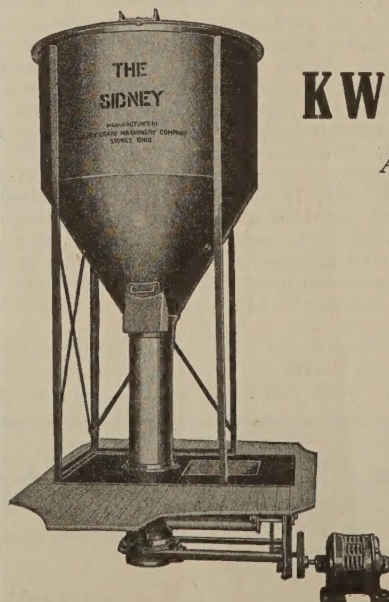
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1919. The proportion of the five months total going into the eastern corn belt was about the same this year as last, but much larger than in any other year of record. The shipments into the eastern corn belt this year were large compared with the average of the last ten years, while those into the western corn belt were much smaller than the ten-year average and the second smallest in the seventeen years of record, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The shipments of feeder lambs from stockyard markets into the corn belt states in November were somewhat larger than in November last year, whereas in October and September they had been considerably smaller than a year earlier. For the five months, July to November, the total shipments into the corn belt from market were about 17 per cent smaller this year than last, but were larger than in either 1933 or 1932.

## Cheese Meal in Pig Ration

In the manufacture of processed cheese, a considerable tonnage of cheese trimmings accumulates as a by-product. These trimmings are now being dried to a cheese meal in order to facilitate handling and storing.

The composition of cheese meal compares quite favorably with that of tankage, averaging about 60% protein and 7% fat.

In two dry-lot trials with growing and fattening pigs, at the Wisconsin Station, conducted by G. Bohstedt and J. M. Fargo, where cheese meal replaced tankage wholly or in part, and where in one case it was fed from soon after weaning up to 100 pounds live weight, and in another case up to 200 pounds live weight, cheese meal proved somewhat more efficient than tankage, in that it lowered the feed required for every 100 pounds gain.

With other experimental lots of pigs, dried skim milk replaced half of the tankage, all of the tankage, and all of the tankage until the pigs averaged 100 pounds live weight, respectively. The results checked with those of previous trials reported a year ago, the rate of gain and the amount of feed required for 100 pounds of gain being almost identical with the lots fed cheese meal. Dried skim milk produces efficient gains, but its higher cost makes it less economical than cheese meal, and it finds its highest value when used to replace only part of the tankage.

## "Toasting" Soybean Oil Meal Lowers Palatability

Statements often are heard that soybean oil meal which has been heated enough to give it a scorched or "toasted" flavor has a higher feeding value than meal with a raw or "beany" taste. This, at least so far as beef cattle are concerned, was not borne out in tests conducted by H. P. Rusk and R. R. Snapp to determine the relative feeding value of soybean oil meals manufactured in different ways. The cattle making the largest gains of any in the experiment were those fed meal produced at the lowest temperature.

The tests were made with five lots of strictly choice western-bred steer calves which were fed a basic ration of shelled corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay. In addition three of the lots were fed soybean oil meal processed by the hydraulic method at 180°, 200°, and 220° F., respectively. One of the remaining lots was fed soybean oil meal made by the regular expeller process, while the other received expeller-made meal processed at a relatively low temperature by means of a water-cooled unit.

For about 100 days, from the beginning of the experiment at the Illinois Station until April 1, all the lots consumed approximately the same amount of feed and gained at almost exactly the same rate. After April 1, however, the lots fed hydraulic meal showed somewhat keener appetites and made slightly larger gains than the lots fed expeller meal.

Of the three kinds of hydraulic meal fed, that manufactured at the relatively low temperature of 180° F. gave the best results. Especially noticeable was the fact that the cattle receiving this meal maintained their feed consumption during hot weather better than those of the other lots. As a result they made more satisfactory gains. No significant difference was observed between the two lots fed expeller-process meal. The cost for a hundredweight of gain, as measured in terms either of feed or money, showed very little variation among the lots. This finding that high temperatures during processing render soybean oil meal less palatable to cattle and consequently lower its feeding value coincides with the results of Project 1086 given in the Forty-Sixth Annual Report.

## Heating Improves Soy Meal

Protein is the expensive part of a ration. Vegetable protein is usually cheaper than animal protein, but it generally is not as effective for swine and poultry. Farmers, however, have begun to use soybean oil meal (a byproduct of the soybean oil industry) in an attempt to make their rations more economical.

The value of soybean oil meal varies greatly, being dependent upon the process used in its manufacture, and particularly upon the temperature under which it is produced. Proper heat treatment is extremely important; raw soybeans in rations of pigs are inefficient as a protein supplement, and produce soft pork.

In order to evaluate soybean oil meal in comparison with other protein feeds, and to determine what temperatures should be used in its manufacture, the Wisconsin Station has undertaken extensive feeding trials with pigs. This work is being done under the direction of G. Bohstedt, J. M. Fargo and J. W. Hayward.

Two feeding trials were completed during the past year which involved 120 pigs fed on various kinds of soybean oil meal when used as a supplement to ground corn. The pigs weighed 70 to 100 pounds each when the trials were started, and were fed to a market weight of 200 pounds. The various feeds were mixed together and self-fed. Those experimental lots receiving no animal protein were given a mineral supplement made up of ground limestone and bonemeal.

The check ration was made up of ground corn, 86.5%; tankage, 6.5%; alfalfa meal, 3.25%; linseed meal, 3.25%; and iodized salt, 0.5%. With one lot of pigs the linseed meal in the check ration was replaced pound for pound with soybean oil meal. The other six lots received soybean oil meal which had been manufactured and heat treated in various ways, and as the sole protein supplement to the ration.

Both raw ground soybeans and soybean oil meal prepared by the hydraulic process at a low temperature, 180° F., produced inefficient gains. Raw soybeans produced soft pork and low temperature soybean oil meal, medium soft pork. Somewhat better results were secured with solvent process soybean oil meal. The pork was relatively hard, but the rapidity and the economy of gain were not equal to the check ration.

Little difference could be detected in the value of soybean oil meal prepared by the expeller process at temperatures of 266 and 302° F. Both proved satisfactory, producing gains of 1.2 pounds daily per pig, with a feed requirement of 405 pounds per 100 pounds gain, which was almost exactly the same as for the check lot.

High temperature hydraulic soybean oil meal produced at a cooking temperature of 250° F. gave slightly better results than any of the soybean oil meals tested. Final conclusions regarding the relative merits of the oil meals resulting from the different manufacturing processes will have to await the results of additional feeding trials now in progress.

These preliminary trials indicate that a good grade of soybean oil meal produced at temperatures of 250° F. or above, light brown in color, with a nutty flavor, when fortified with limestone or other suitable minerals including salt, and with bright colored leafy hay, makes an efficient supplement with corn. Likewise, such grades of soybean oil meal will not result in soft pork, as contrasted with soybeans fed raw or cooked, or soybean oil meal manufactured at low temperatures.

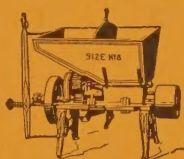
The use of high temperatures in the production of soybean oil meal, although desirable from the standpoint of the livestock feeder, adds to the cost of production of the manufacturer. The tendency in most mills, therefore, has been to compromise. The present Wisconsin experiments should be of value in setting the limits within which they must operate.

Nutritional studies with rats, conducted by Hayward and H. Steenbock have demonstrated the inability of raw soybeans to provide suitable protein for growth in rats. This is not due to a toxicity of raw beans, because when casein is added to the ration, good growth results. Extraction of the oil without heating does not improve the nutritive value, but when the beans are heated to a fairly distinct brown color a decided improvement in their nutritive value occurs. The evidence indicates this improvement is due to a slightly increased digestibility, and a higher net nutritive value of the protein digested.

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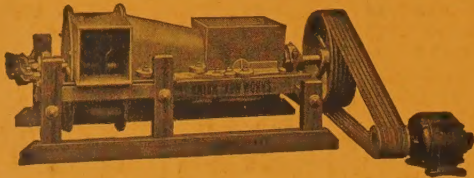
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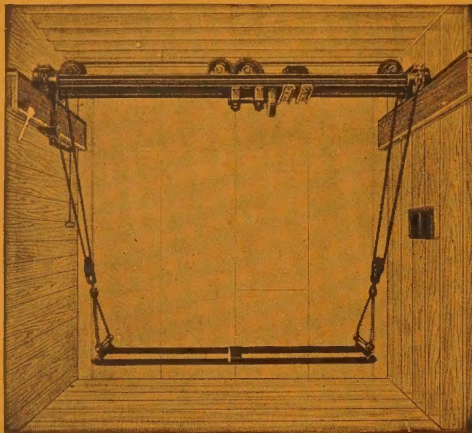


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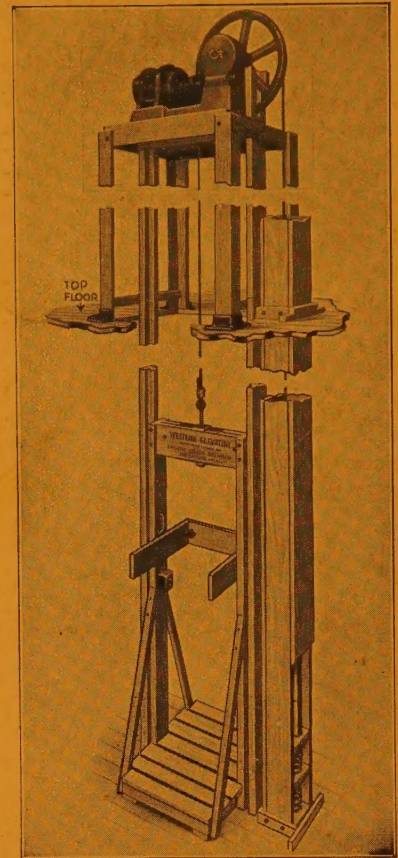
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